November 26, 1946

M E M O R A N D U M

Re: The FBI's War Against Crime

I The Present-Day Crime Picture

During the first six months of 1946, lawlessness rose thirteen per cent above the increases recorded last year. This upswing in crime was marked, in many instances, by violence. Murders, assaults, kidnapings, bank robberies, shakedown rackets, jewel thefts, hijackings and scores of other types of depredations were committed by ruthless and dangerous underworld individuals and gangs. There appears to be no let down in criminal activity today. Conditions now are even more ripe for gangsterism than during the recent war period.

The accomplishments of the FBI in its never-ending fight against criminal forces in the fiscal year 1946 reveal that there were 11,873 convictions in cases investigated by the G-men. During this period, the sum of $68,484,935.00 was realized in fines imposed and savings and recoveries in FBI cases. Convictions resulted in 97.3 per cent of the cases investigated which were brought to trial. Total sentences amounted to 26,624 years, 6 months and 13 days while 5 life sentences were imposed. Ten thousand, nine hundred ninety federal fugitives were located during the year as compared with 8,955 in 1945.

The record speaks for itself. Effectively discharging its obligations to maintain the nation's internal security, the FBI has declared no armistice in its all-out fight against the gangster and thief who violate Federal statutes coming within the investigative jurisdiction of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

C.L.Carroll:ned

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

II Crime in the Nation's Playgrounds

Human vultures who prey upon unsuspecting victims, suave, fast-talking swindlers who deal in misery, sharp, swift-moving jewel thieves who strike quickly, hot check artists who work a game of bluff join mobsters and gangsters in manipulating a streamlined form of criminality in the playgrounds of the nation.

The State of Florida is no exception. Its vacation resorts have been the scene of clever criminal ambushes ranging from the old race-horse swindle to jewel thefts and even murder. Jewel thefts in the Miami area alone during the past winter season were a matter of grave concern to law enforcement. The FBI has already stepped in to investigate cases of this nature particularly when there is evidence of interstate transportation of stolen goods valued at $5,000 or more. The Interstate Transportation of Stolen Property Act is not only geared against the crook who flees a state with his stolen loot but also prohibits the interstate transportation of any forged, altered, falsely made or counterfeited security, and the implements used to make them.

Heavily burdened as it was during the recent war, the FBI nevertheless vigorously enforced the provisions of this Statute. From June 30, 1941, to June 30, 1946, 704 convictions were obtained in cases of this type investigated by the FBI. Total sentences aggregated more than twenty-five hundred years while fines, savings and recoveries amounted to better than two million dollars in these cases. During this period 625 fugitives were located.

The menace of the jewel thief was exemplified in the case involving Harold Astrachan who was responsible for the theft of $45,000

in jewelry on March 14, 1946, at Miami Beach, Florida. Posing as an armed Railway Express employee, Astrachan entered a Miami jewelry store advising that he had come to pick up a valuable package of jewelry which was to be sent air express. After spending fifteen or twenty minutes preparing a receipt, getting the package sealed and discussing with store employees the amount of insurance that should be carried on the shipment, he left with the package.

Investigation by Special Agents of the FBI led to the identification of Astrachan as the thief. Handwriting samples furnished to the Agents by Astrachan were positively identified by the FBI Laboratory with the handwriting appearing on the Express Agency receipt given to the jewelry company at the time of the theft. Turned over to local police, Astrachan was tried on July 19, 1946, for grand larceny and sentenced to five years in the state prison. (87-5414)

A typical kind of criminal activity in vacation lands is the passing of bad checks. In November, 1941, the Fort Lauderdale, Florida, Police Department sent to the FBI Laboratory copies of three checks passed in that city. This was the beginning of a series of bogus checks to be passed in the next four years which amounted to thousands of dollars and which were successfully passed until December 13, 1945, when Willie Ed Ross was apprehended in Miami, Florida. After the initial three checks were received in the FBI Laboratory, no more activity was shown by the fraudulent check passer until August, 1944, when the Orlando, Florida, Police Department reported that checks were passed in that city by an individual using the name Charlie Johnson. Since that time Ross who used more than 60 different aliases passed approximately 100 checks in

approximately 50 cities within the State of Florida, as well as in other Eastern and Southeastern states. The checks received by the FBI Laboratory were repeatedly identified on the basis of the handwriting and the check writer impressions, thus making it possible to trace the activities of the fraudulent check passer.

In October, 1945, the check passer began to pass checks printed on blue Exchange Safety paper. Intensive investigation by Special Agents of the FBI's Miami Field Division led to a printing shop in Miami, where it was determined that the owner of the shop had printed checks and letterheads for an unidentified person who had placed orders on several different occasions. The print setup employed in the preparation of the check form was found to be identical with the print setup used in the preparation of several of the checks which had been fraudulently passed.

Wanted by the FBI for violation of the National Stolen Property Act, Willie Ed Ross was apprehended by Special Agents of the FBI in Miami on December 10, 1945, as he returned to the print shop to pick up an order.

Charged under six counts of an indictment for causing to be transported in interstate commerce certain falsely made checks, Ross, after pleading guilty, was sentenced on April 16, 1946, to serve five years on each count, the sentences to run concurrently. He was also fined $2,000.

III Warning from the FBI (95-7322 - serials 282, [illegible])

In the crime-mad era of the twenties and the early thirties, state boundaries provided haven for the criminals who plagued the nation. In 1934, Congress passed a number of statutes aimed squarely at the criminal who quickly flees across the nation after committing a crime.

Vicious criminals seeking to avoid capture will find the facilities

of the FBI are readily available to local law enforcement agencies, and in close cooperation with one another, federal state and municipal organizations will track down the evil doer. There is no refuge in the nation for the enemies of society. Wilbur Paul Patterson found that out.

On January 13, 1945, Detective Harry Raines of the Daytona Beach Police Department attempted to question Patterson who was driving a stolen automobile. Emerging from the car, Patterson shot the detective three times and then fired two more bullets into him as he lay dying on the pavement. Two days later a complaint was filed with the United States Commissioner at Orlando, Florida, charging Patterson with Unlawful Flight from Florida to Avoid Prosecution for Murder. At this point the FBI entered the case. They traced the killer to Atlanta, Georgia, determined that he had taken a plane to Chicago, and another plane to Omaha, Nebraska.

Patterson, who had boasted he would not be captured alive, was recognized by an FBI Agent while driving down an Omaha street in an automobile with an unidentified companion on January 30, 1945. The Agents, also in a car, trailed the unsuspecting fugitive to a garage where he was arrested. Patterson gave up without a fight.

He was returned to Florida where he was turned over to local authorities. Subsequently, he was convicted of murder in the first degree, without recommendation for mercy, and was sentenced to be electrocuted.

Criminal segments of the underworld who journey to Florida to make a mockery of laws and profit at the expense of law-abiding citizens may violate Federal laws within the investigative jurisdiction of the FBI.

Confidence men, impersonators, flim-flam artists of every description, jewel thieves, bad check passers and others who believe they can successfully obtain "easy money" in Florida and then pull out to other fertile fields may, after they have been located and arrested by the FBI, become impressed with the axiomatic certainty that crime does not pay. Violators of Federal laws do not get away with it. One dangerous and heavily armed fugitive apprehended after a long search commented, "If you break a Federal law, they will hunt you down for a thousand years." Whether it takes a day, a week, months or years, it is traditional with the FBI that no case is marked "closed" until justice has been served.

IV Invitation to Crime

Public cooperation with law enforcement agencies is the best means of defeating crime. Carelessness on the part of individuals, on the other hand, serves as an invitation to commit crime. Prompt notification to the FBI of criminal activity within its investigative jurisdiction will result in swift action by Special Agents. To prevent future threats to reputation, property and even life itself, the FBI stands ready to fight against the vicious and despicable criminals who violate Federal laws.

In peacetime as well as in wartime, the FBI has constantly relied upon the cooperation of law-abiding citizens in the fight against crime. If wholehearted cooperation is received, the machinations of the criminal mind will be defeated.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: 12/20/46

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT:

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

Dorothy Williams of the United Press called at the office yesterday and requested an interview with the Director on the subject of the relationship between schools and juvenile delinquency. I talked to her along the lines previously expressed by the Director and I am attaching hereto an interview she has prepared with the Director. I think this is very well done and should have an excellent play. If it is possible, it would be desirable to let this go on Monday. If it meets with your approval could you let me know the next time you call in. The figures and everything are accurate.

Attachment

LBN:MP

Approved by Mr. Tolson 12-20-46 MPN

MPN 562655

RECORDED & INDEXED

179

F B I

31 DEC 30 1946

1 ENC

53 JAN 46

(overnight)

Washington, Dec. .-(AP)- J. Edgar Hoover, FBI director, said today that America is inviting an upsurge in juvenile delinquency by its "penny-wise and pound-foolish" attitude toward education.

"Our teen-aged crime rate has dropped slightly from the wartime peak, but it's still alarmingly high," the G-man chief said. "We can't afford to court further trouble by denying our youngsters the best possible educational opportunities."

Hoover urged more pay for teachers as a step toward combatting juvenile delinquency. He deplored the present trend of qualified students to spurn the teaching field and called attention to the loss during the last five years of ~~an estimated~~ About 350,000 teachers to other jobs.

"Better education -- and that means better teachers -- can cut our national crime bill," he said. "The school can be a decisive supplement to the home in directing the child into a lifetime course of law and order. A good teacher can make up for other lacks in a youngster's training for good citizenship."

179

more dew

add hoover wash x x citizenship."

Hoover's warning came as police reports from throughout the country revealed the first drop in juvenile delinquency since before the war.

During the war 17-year-olds predominated among the arrests. During the first six months of 1946 the 21-year-olds led the listings, according to age brackets.

In the first half of this year 17.6 percent of all arrests were of persons below 21 years of age. This compares with 21 percent in 1945.

The FBI predicts that about 17 percent of the expected 600,000 arrests this year will be juveniles. They'll be detained for larceny, burglary and auto theft, in the order named, the FBI anticipates.

Many of them, both juveniles and adults, will be called "first offenders."

Hoover rebels at the term. He says that studies of criminals have shown that invariably they committed minor offenses or anti-social acts before they came to the attention of the law.

"Many of these anti-social traits could be detected in the schoolroom by a good teacher," he said. "With proper guidance many of these children could be educated to become law abiding citizens

add hoover washn x x citizens

instead of criminals."

He believes that the younger the child, the more susceptible he is to character building influence.

"These children could have been helped most in the lower grades," he said. "But we offer little inducement for qualified persons to become grade school teachers.

"We pay our grade school teachers throughout the country an average of $1,366 a year -- less than we pay many typists or day laborers."

Lesser, but still serious salary injustices, are found all along the teacher pay scale, he pointed out.

"No wonder every school board in the nation has trouble in recruiting teachers of needed competence, character and citizenship," he said. "Our penny-wise and pound-foolish attitude toward our educational system is one of the tragedies of America.

"Compare better the cost of education with the cost of crime. For every school teacher at work, there are seven persons who have been arrested. For every college student there are 10 potential criminals."

Schools can reduce the ranks of future criminals, hoover continued, by teaching students "to live as well as to make a living."

dew 12/ 20 1:58 pm

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON cc- Mr. Tamm
Mr. Ladd

DATE: 1/2/47

FROM : L. B. NICHOLS

SUBJECT:

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Ousley
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

Charlotte Moulton of the United Press telephonically inquired as to whether the FBI was endeavoring to apprehend one Ravelin, first name unknown. It was understood by the Foreign Desk at United Press that Ravelin went to Denmark in 1938 as an American citizen with a concession to exploit minerals and oils in that country. He reported to the Danish authorities that during the course of his drilling operations he struck salt water which is one of the indications that oil is nearby. He sold the concession to the Gulf Oil Company. The Gulf Oil Company now finds the drillings were no good and suspect that Ravelin put the salt in the wells himself. Ravelin is now supposed to be in Florida and United Press inquired as to whether the FBI was endeavoring to pick him up for extradition to Denmark.

G.I.R.-8

We have no record of this matter in the Bureau and after checking with Mr. Ladd, Miss Moulton was advised that we knew nothing about the matter.

JJM:RC

RECORDED & INDEXED 94-8-95-180
FBI
31 JAN 8 1947

EX-86

57 JAN 21 1947

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: January 27, 1947

FROM : SAC, Miami

SUBJECT:

A letter was received at the Miami office on January 23, 1947, from JOHN W. HARTMAN of United Press. Mr. HARTMAN advised that he was in search of a feature story for United Press and desired additional information concerning the EDWARD JOHN KERLING case. This was a sabotage case, Bureau file 98-10288.

Mr. HARTMAN indicated that the news which was previously released on this particular case did not appear to be complete and full and he felt that a good feature article could be prepared.

Mr. HARTMAN'S letter was on the stationery of MILTON E. BACON AND ASSOCIATES, Advertising and Public Relations, St. Augustine, Florida. From the stationery, the associates appear to be MILTON E. BACON, JOHN W. HARTMAN, JOHN L. VOLLBRECHT and P. T. LUSTIG.

Since I did not know this firm, I requested Special Agent R. A. Alt at Jacksonville, Florida, to make inquiry, which he did. Mr. ALT contacted [redacted] a close personal friend of his, and [redacted] indicated that he considered the firm of MILTON E. BACON AND ASSOCIATES as reliable and reputable. [redacted] MILTON E. BACON [redacted] is now head of the firm MILTON E. BACON AND ASSOCIATES, is considered to be a fine and reputable young man and is highly regarded in the community.

b6

94-2-95-181

I have answered Mr. HARTMAN'S inquiry and have indicated that his request will be made known to the Bureau and he will be advised in the near future concerning his request.

RECORDED & INDEXED

FEB 13 1947

JET:JHK
54-31

Miami
Dec 31-47
2-3-47
Rec'd

SAC, Miami

February 14, 1947

Director, FBI

94-8-95-181

Reference is made to your memorandum dated January 27, 1947, regarding a letter received by your office from John W. Hartman who requested information on Edward John Kerling. He indicated he was in search of a feature story for United Press. Kerling is, of course, one of the eight Nazi saboteurs in the case, George John Dasch, was, et al, (Bureau file 98-10288.)

Inasmuch as the original inquiry was received by you, it is suggested that you contact Mr. Hartman and make available to him the attached press release.

Attachment
Press release of Dept. of Justice dated 10/24/45.

NOTE: It should be noted that the attached press release makes reference to the fact the FBI received the initial information from Dasch, who called the New York office and later contacted Washington headquarters.

REW:SL

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

52 MAR 3 1947

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Ladd

G.I.R.-5

DATE: February 17, 1947

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT:

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

In accordance with Mr. Keay's request, I am attaching hereto a copy of the UP dispatch that was carried over the UP wires on February 13. It was copied from the original and a couple of words were missing; however, the suggested words are written in with pencil.

Attachment

LBN:hbm

RECORDED & INDEXED

62 MAR 3 1947

EX-48

FEB 20 1947

C
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P
Y

CHICAGO, FEB. 13--(UP)--THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO COULD TURN OUT A NEW WAR WEAPON THAT "WILL WIPE OUT MORE PEOPLE" THAN HAVE EVER BEEN KILLED IN A SINGLE BLOW BEFORE," CHANCELLOR ROBERT HUTCHINS HAS REVEALED.

"ANY TIME YOU WANT TO WIN A WAR, JUST NOTIFY THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO," HUTCHINS SAID IN AN ADDRESS YESTERDAY. "WE WILL TURN ON SOMETHING THAT WILL WIPE OUT MORE PEOPLE THAN HAVE EVER BEEN WIPED OUT IN A SINGLE BLOW BEFORE."

ON LEAVE FROM THE UNIVERSITY, HUTCHINS IS SERVING AS CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF THE ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA, AND SPOKE BEFORE THE COMPANY'S SALES AND BRANCH MANAGERS, CALLING THEIR ATTENTION TO THE UNIVERSITY'S SUCCESS IN DEVELOPING THE ATOM BOMB.

"BY THE SAME TOKEN," HE SAID, "I SUPPOSE THE UNIVERSITIES HAVE ENDEAVORED TO COMPENSATE FOR THIS BY PROLONGING THE LIFE OF THE AVERAGE AMERICAN SO THAT NOW, INSTEAD OF SUFFERING FOR ONLY 45 YEARS, HE SUFFERS FOR 65.

"UNLESS, OF COURSE, HE GETS WIPED OUT BY ONE OF THE UNIVERSITIES' PRODUCTIONS IN THE MEANTIME."

94-8-95-182
(1)
ENCLOSURE

# Headliners Club Honors Lyle Wilson of UP

By United Press

ATLANTIC CITY, March 14—Lyle C. Wilson, United Press Washington manager, has been selected by the National Headliners Club for its 1946 award for domestic journalistic achievement and specifically for "consistently excellent reporting in Washington," it was announced today.

Mr. Wilson was one of 18 men and two women cited for excellence in news fields ranging from straight reporting thru photographers and columnists and including newspapers, magazines, radio and the newsreels.

As in the past, judges were working representatives of all phases of the news-gathering business.

**REPORTER HERE 20 YEARS**

Mr. Wilson, a past president of the Gridiron Club, top newspapermen's club in the nation, has been reporting the Washington scene for the last 20 years. In the last year he predicted the departure of Henry Wallace from the Truman Cabinet, and was first to see the exact composition of the House and Senate after last November's national elections.

Before the elections, he toured a large section of the country, and his "cracker barrel" series measured accurately the public pulse which later was reflected in the balloting.

Other awards were:

Kingsbury Smith and Arthur Gaeth, newspaper and radio correspondents, respectively, for their work in the pooled coverage of the Nuernberg executions.

Eddy Gilmore of the Associated Press for consistently excellent foreign reporting.

**TOP NEWS BROADCASTS**

John Galbreath, American Broadcasting Co.'s San Francisco Station KGO, for his on-the-spot account of the Alcatraz prison riot.

Winston Burdette, Columbia Broadcasting System, for his broadcast from the Bilbo hearing in Jackson, Miss.

John MacVane, National Broadcasting Co., for his reporting of the United Nations meetings.

Chicago Sun and its school reporter, John McGrath, for a three-year fight to clean up the city's school system that concluded successfully in 1946.

Cy Hungerford, Pittsburgh Post-Gazette, for consistently outstanding editorial cartoons.

Shirley Povich, Washington Post, for sports columning and writing.

William Smith, Associated Press, for his exclusive picture of John L. Lewis in a Washington hotel lobby during the coal crisis.

WASHINGTON DAILY NEWS
Washington, D. C.
March 14, 1947

Lyle C. Wilson
per Ryan
3/18/47
LBR
94-8-9-183

March 18, 1947

Mr. Lyle C. Wilson
Manager, Washington Bureau
United Press Association
National Press Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Lyle:

I was very happy to note in the papers your selection by the National Headliners Club for its 1946 award for domestic journalistic achievements.

I know this is a much deserved honor and I do want to extend you my heartiest congratulations on this recognition.

Sincerely yours,

LBN:FML

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 5
MAR 20 1947 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

50 MAR 29 1947

RECORDED & INDEXED
74-8-75-183

MAR 19 10 02 AM

United Press Associations
INCORPORATED IN NEW YORK
GENERAL OFFICES
NEWS BUILDING NEW YORK CITY

LYLE C. WILSON
MANAGER, CAPITAL BUREAU
NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

March 21, 1947

The Hon. J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Edgar:

Your kind note of March 18 was welcome, indeed. And in telling you of my appreciation of it, I'll add my thanks for the frequent courtesies of the FBI to the United Press. I see by the papers the Commie brothers have picked you as their particular spit ball target for 1947. If I were you, I would count that as an honorable distinction and one well earned.

Sincerely,

Lyle C. Wilson

RECORDED & INDEXED

94-8-95-184

EX-93

United Press Associations
INCORPORATED IN NEW YORK
GENERAL OFFICES
NEWS BUILDING NEW YORK CITY

Written From
WASHINGTON BUREAU
NATIONAL PRESS BLDG.
WASHINGTON 4, D. C.

United Press

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

28 March 1947

The Hon. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

The editors of LOOK have given a refreshing treatment to the story of your organization in their book. I deeply appreciate your kindness in sending me an autographed copy.

I also want to extend my appreciation, as a citizen, for the splendid survey of the Communist Party which you presented to the house committee Wednesday. We do our best to emphasize the danger the communists and others present to our future, but only your voice can rouse the apprehension of our fellow citizens so effectively as to make them do some serious thinking about it.

With kindest personal regards and best wishes.

Sincerely

G. Frederick Mullen

RECORDED & INDEXED

94-8-95-185

PERSONNEL

April 5, 1947

RECORDED 94-8-95-185
Exts

Mr. G. Frederick Mullen
United Press Staff Correspondent
714 National Press Building
14th and F Streets, Northwest
Washington, D. C.

Dear Fred:

G.I.R.-5

Your letter dated March 28, 1947, has been received and I am happy that you enjoyed the book. Your kind comments regarding my statement before the House Committee on Un-American Activities are indeed appreciated. It is most gratifying to know that we have the support of so many real Americans in our efforts to combat Communism.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

FBI:mrh

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAIL ROOM
APR 7 1947
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

APR 21 1947

APR 5 3 12 PM '47
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

APR 5 2 13 PM '47

APR 3 4 56 PM '47

15-17961

# United Press Associations

INCORPORATED IN NEW YORK

GENERAL OFFICES
NEWS BUILDING NEW YORK CITY

Written From

ST. LOUIS BUREAU
STAR - TIMES BLDG.
ST. LOUIS 1, MO.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

March 25, 1947

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Washington D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Would you please mail us a comprehensive history of the Cleveland fur theft case?

Mr. Norris, of your local office, informs us you have such a history on hand, or you are in the process of compiling one.

The case was broken by the FBI some weeks ago after the investigation was begun in St. Louis.

Anthony Fusco, a former Railway Express employee in Cleveland, is under arrest and charged with stealing the furs after re-labeling shipments.

RECORDED & INDEXED 94-8-95-186

MOST CORDIALLY,

ELMER C. BROZ
United Press
Star-Times Bldg.
St. Louis, 1, Mo.

P.S. This matter is urgent with us so we would appreciate it if you would speed up the handling of it. Thank you.

94-8-95-186 March 28, 1947

RECORDED

Mr. Elmer C. Broz
United Press
Star-Times Building
St. Louis 1, Missouri

Dear Mr. Broz:

I have received your letter of March 25, 1947, in which you request information concerning the Anthony Fusco case involving the theft of furs.

A memorandum relating to the offense is not available at this time. It is in the process of preparation, however, and I shall be happy to forward such material to you at the earliest possible date.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

FOLLOW-UP MADE
4/22/47

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 3
MAR 31 1947 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RAW:SL

50-APR 16 1947

R. E. Hitchcock

F.B.I.
MAR 27 1947 5:55 PM

AIR MAIL

April 15, 1947

Mr. Elmer C. Broz
United Press
Star-Times Building
St. Louis 1, Missouri

Dear Mr. Broz:

Reference is made to my letter to you dated March 20, 1947, concerning your request for information on the Anthony Fusco case.

Attached is a memorandum relating to this offense which you are free to use in any manner you so desire. If I can be of any further assistance to you, please do not hesitate to communicate with me.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure

I.C. #15-17961--Anthony Alan Fusco, Theft from Interstate Shipment.

NOTE:

I.C. #15-17961 attached was prepared by the field and partially rewritten here by Crime Records Section. Because Mr. Broz of UP desires the data at the earliest possible date, the attached memorandum was reviewed and approved by Division Six, per Mr. C. C. Nelson.

RECORDED & INDEXED 94-8-95-187

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
APR 15 1947 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

50 MAY 2 1947

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: March 22, 1947

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT:

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beahn
Miss Gandy

Fred Mullen of the UP would like to do a story on the emergence of gangs, as a result of our statement in the Uniform Crime Reports Bulletin. If approved, the attached memorandum will be furnished him and he will be authorized to attribute it to the Director.

Attachment

LBN:hbm

ENCL

RECORDED & INDEXED 99 - 24-8-95-188

FBI

31 APR 24 1947

62 MAY 2 1947 62

March 20, 1947

M E M O R A N D U M

Re: Gang Revivals

Hidden behind the cold statistical data in the possession of the FBI concerning crime increases in the United States are facts calculated to establish the premise that gang activity in our nation is mounting.

The rebirth of gang operations is not an overnight proposition. Its fire smoldered during the war years when the attention of the nation was geared for the common defense. At a time when right-thinking Americans were dedicating every ounce of energy to fight a common enemy, we were plagued at home on too many occasions by criminal parasites who worked in the shadows and tried to live outside the reach of the law.

Definite gang activities were noted during the war years. On December 1, 1943, for example, Special Agents of the FBI arrested five men in New York City immediately after the gang had hijacked two truckloads of liquor valued at $100,000. The group, led by a former henchman of Dutch Schultz, high-powered the truck drivers at a motor express terminal, held them at gun point, wadded cotton gauze into their mouths, taped their eyes and mouths tightly and locked them in a trailer unit. The drivers were suffering from lack of air when FBI Agents released them.

Two of the gang members were armed; two others had guns in an automobile. The fifth, absent without leave from an Atlanta army camp, was unarmed. Part of the liquor was removed by Special Agents at the scene of the hijacking; the remainder was seized by them shortly afterwards at a "drop," to which one load had been carried. Four of the five men taken had previous criminal records.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
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Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

GLC:eb

ENCLOSURE

1-8-95-188

The flame of gangdom is quickly spreading throughout the United States. Many gang operations are responsible for the fact that a major crime is committed about every eighteen seconds in our country. We are plagued daily with homicides, burglaries, robberies, larcenies, rapes, auto thefts and scores of other serious crimes. In this bitter crime drama gang triggermen play an important part.

The arrest of Benjamin Franklin Rayborn, Kentucky gang leader, on September 13, 1946, climaxed a manhunt covering half a dozen states. The alleged brains of several gangs of Kentucky stick-up men, this individual liked to think of himself as a "second Dillinger." This 22-year-old Army deserter had in his possession a veritable arsenal. In May, 1946, accompanied by two confederates, he held up two men engaged in cashing payroll checks outside the gate of the B. F. Avery Plant in Louisville, Kentucky. The gang escaped with approximately $10,500, after first firing a tear gas gun into the face of one of the victims.

Rayborn and his henchmen struck on July 19, 1946, in a sensational daylight holdup of three check cashiers outside the P. Lorillard Tobacco Company in Louisville, Kentucky. The five members of the gang escaped with over $2,000. As they fled, Rayborn released a burst of machine gun fire at a passer-by, who, miraculously, escaped injury.

Early one morning Rayborn led his gang into the Flamingo Night Club and for approximately twenty-five minutes held the night club patrons in terror as they leisurely collected approximately $1,000 in cash. As they made their exit Rayborn fired a tear gas shell and several machine gun shots into the night club ceiling.

A Federal warrant was issued charging that Rayborn unlawfully fled the State of Kentucky to avoid prosecution for murder. Four days after the issuance of this warrant Special Agents of the FBI apprehended Rayborn in Buffalo, New York, in a small rooming house. A loaded revolver was found under a mattress and Rayborn had in his possession two Tommy guns, four revolvers, a high-powered rifle and seven tear gas guns, all fully loaded, besides a plentiful supply of ammunition. (88-2783)

During the past three years the FBI has noted a definite increase in the number of violations of the Federal Bank Robbery Statute. During 1946, 81 daylight robberies were investigated by the FBI. Ninety-nine banks covered by the Federal Bank Robbery Statute were the victims of burglars and 23 banks were victimized by sneak thief artists. As an indication of the increased trend in this type of crime, it should be noted that in 1944, 38 bank robberies took place; in 1945, 51 robberies occurred; by the close of 1946, the number had jumped to 81.

Investigation by the FBI of several major professional bank burglaries committed during the latter part of 1945, in the midwestern states resulted in the identification of George "Bugs" Moran, a former notorious Chicago gang leader, and his gang as the perpetrators of these burglaries. Moran and two of his gang were sentenced for a daylight holdup in Dayton, Ohio, to a term of twenty-five years in the Ohio State Penitentiary. On August 1, 1945, the Vergennes, Illinois, Bank was burglarized with a loss of $256 and three revolvers. The following month the Richland, Indiana, Bank was burglarized, at which time more than $13,000 in currency was taken. Again, on November 9, 1945, the Citizens' Banking Company of Ansonia, Ohio,

was victimized by burglars who made away with $24,000 in cash and over $100,000 in War Savings Bonds. These burglaries had all the earmarks of being the work of professionals. A break in the case occurred on December 5, 1945, when Roy Montgomery Foster, sought by the FBI for violation of the National Motor Vehicle Theft Act, was apprehended in Missouri by state police and was found in possession of one of the guns taken from the Vergennes burglary. Foster admitted his participation in this burglary to Special Agents of the FBI and named his boss and leader as George "Bugs" Moran, the North Side Chicago gang leader, whose mob was wiped out in the Saint Valentine's Day Massacre in 1929. Subsequent investigation by the FBI identified other members of the gang. One of the Moran gang was slain by rival gangsters in a gun battle in St. Louis, Missouri. FBI investigation also revealed that Moran and two of his associates stole an automobile near Dayton, Ohio, and on the following day committed a $10,000 daylight robbery of a tavern keeper.

Moran's other associates were identified as Al Fouts, an old experienced professional burglar from Dayton, Ohio, Virgil Summers, wanted by the authorities for crimes ranging from robbery to murder in various states, and his brother, Hiram Monk Summers. James Mitchell, another burglar of far-reaching experience, was found to be a member of the gang and was known to be an escapee from the Ohio State Penitentiary. The Moran mob was brought to justice and its members are now serving sentences in various penitentiaries.

The serious outbreak of truck robberies and thefts during the past twelve months has been a matter of grave concern to law enforcement agencies and motor truck operators in the United States. During the 1946 fiscal year, thefts of goods moving in interstate shipment continued at a high level. There

were 1,023 convictions for violations of the Theft from Interstate Shipment Act, which resulted in sentences of over 2,221 years. Recoveries, fines and savings totaled $36,853 and 151 fugitives were located. A detailed study of some of the thefts disclosed that organized gangs were largely responsible for this type of activity. In the New York City area alone during 1946, one gang was responsible for more than thirty major thefts involving merchandise exceeding a half million dollars in value. The loot secured by this gang usually consisted of scarce merchandise, including cotton piece goods, white shirts, electrical appliances, chewing gum and other articles difficult to obtain. Such material could easily be disposed of by the gang to receivers.

Following months of intensive investigation by the FBI the leaders of this gang, along with the actual thieves, burglary specialists and receivers, were identified and located. It was determined that the gang was directed by a convicted criminal who devoted his entire time to planning the gang's operations against shipping interests. Usually the leader and other ring leaders would locate a truck and during the late evening or early morning hours the gang would break into the garage or terminal where the truck, loaded with interstate shipments, was parked. They would remove the truck to one of the various "drops" maintained by the gang and subsequently dispose of the cargoes to receivers. Thereupon the truck would be abandoned. During January of 1947, some twenty-seven members of this gang were rounded up. (15-3093)

In almost every serious crime, at least one dangerous weapon is involved. Weapons in the hands of hoodlums and gangsters created a serious menace during the 1930's and notorious hoodlums were put under control only at a terrific sacrifice of life among law enforcement officers. Recently, two masked bandits with drawn guns entered a Philadelphia Super Market and cried,

"This is a holdup!" The manager in fright shouted, "Holdup," and at the same time threw a can of vegetables at the bandits. They fired at him in retaliation but missed. The store patrons cringed upon the floor while the gangsters, after scooping up available cash, rushed to their stolen getaway car, where a third member of the gang was waiting in a driveway across the street. A 42-year-old policeman was parked near the driveway with his wife and two children. The bandit car backed into his automobile in an attempt to get away, and the bumpers locked momentarily. The police officer quickly realized what was happening and grabbed one of the bandits stooping on the running board of the getaway car. Five shots were fired and the unarmed policeman fell mortally wounded before the eyes of his family. He was dead in an hour. (Memo SAC, Philadelphia to Director, 2-14-47)

Gangsters usually purchase false courage by using guns. On May 28, 1946, three individuals were sentenced to terms of twenty-five years, fifteen years and eighteen months in the penitentiary as the result of participating in a robbery of the First State Bank of Morton, Texas. A fourth member of the gang was struck by a truck in North Little Rock, Arkansas, and died as a result of injuries. Three members of the gang, dressed in working clothes and two carrying firearms, entered the First State Bank of Morton, Texas on September 5, 1945, and robbed it of over $17,000.

Through subsequent investigation by the FBI the getaway route of the robbers was traced to the farm of Fred Pair, who denied having knowledge of the three men. FBI investigation disclosed that Ollie Melton, Matthew Kimes and an individual by the name of Rogers, were responsible for the bank robbery and that Pair had allowed these three men to return to his ranch after the robbery, where they buried part of the loot.

Kimes had been serving a life sentence in the Oklahoma State Penitentiary for the murder of two police officers in connection with a bank robbery in 1926, but had secured a parole for ninety days in July, 1945. (91-4156)

Large and active auto theft rings have been broken up through the investigative activity of Special Agents of the FBI. On May 15, 1946, two automobiles were recovered in Corbin, Kentucky, by the Kentucky Highway Patrol. It was discovered that these cars had apparently been sold to innocent purchasers through fictitious bills of sale. Preliminary investigation by FBI Agents indicated that this type of activity was probably part of the modus operandi of an automobile theft ring wherein stolen cars were secured in Cincinnati and transported and sold in Kentucky. Investigation disclosed that 47 automobiles were identified as having been stolen by an automobile theft gang. The gang obtained ownership certificates and registration papers by rifling parked cars at the baseball park in Cincinnati. They later altered these papers and used them to show ownership of other cars they had stolen. The stolen cars were subsequently sold to individuals and used car dealers. On some occasions the gang would repair the stolen automobiles while on other occasions they would change the motor numbers. If the motor in a stolen automobile was in bad condition the gang would replace it with a new motor or a secondhand motor obtained from some junk yard. The purchasers of these automobiles in Kentucky were furnished counterfeit bills of sale and were apparently entirely innocent purchasers.

The six members of this auto theft ring received sentences totaling over fourteen years, followed by probationary sentences. [redacted] et al, NMVTA) b6 b7C

The FBI looks forward with confidence to the ability of law enforcement

to stem the current rise in gang activity and to bring to justice gang leaders and their confederates. In 1934, a united law enforcement crushed the heart of gang operations in the United States and sounded the death knell of organized gangsterism a few years later.

To be prepared to meet effectively the new emergencies created by widespread crime today, it is the duty of our communities to make certain that their police agencies are adequately staffed, competently trained and have at their command the most modern equipment available. It is also the responsibility of every community to bring its law enforcement agency to the highest peak of efficiency if the war against crime will be won.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: 4/1/47

FROM : L. B. NICHOLS

SUBJECT:

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beam
Miss Gandy

I am attaching hereto an interview which Fred Mullen has written up in connection with crime movies and radio programs along the lines of the Director's discussion. I think that this covers the field and should make a very good little feature. Fred, of course, will hold it until he gets final clearance.

Attachment

ENCL

LBN:RC

RECORDED & INDEXED 305

94-31 MAY 8 1947

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UNITER (EXCLUSIVE)

BY FRED MULLEN

UNITED PRESS STAFF CORRESPONDENT

WASHINGTON, April 7.—(UP).—FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover today entered the controversy over crime movies and radio programs with a stern rebuke for both those who would ban such productions, and those who [redacted] produce programs and pictures glorifying crime.

He told the United Press in an interview that crime programs and pictures make a worthwhile contribution to society provided they do NOT glorify the criminal, but instead protray the futility of crime and awaken in the public a desire for greater corrective measures.

"The situation," he said, "parallels the need for public enlightenment on the abuses of parole and probation which send sex perverts and hardened criminals out to rape and rob again. Hiding maladministration of law enforcement is just as much aid to the potential murderer and rapist as failure to show the honest citizen how he can cooperate with the enforcement of law."

He was referring to the contention of some students of sociology that failures of the parole and probation system should not be spoken of publicly because such publicity might harm the whole system.

94-8-95-189

ENCLOSURE

ADD HOOVER WASHINGTON (MULLEN) X X X SYSTEM.

Hoover said that in bringing about a correction in the styling of programs based on crime, the place to begin is in the script rooms of the networks and the movie studios. / Hoover was particularly critical of the "too many crime pictures and radio programs that reveal a succession of crime which goes unpunished and which proved that, to many, crime does pay."

"Until objectionable programs are eliminated those in authority over youth must be held responsible if they permit their charges to see motion pictures and listen to radio programs which emphasize crime as a thing of glory.

"We do not condemn the Bible because its pages contain incidents of anger, lust, murder, envy, greed and sloth," he added. "On the contrary, we are quick to analyze the lessons so apparent from the facts that we build in our minds and hearts and those of our children a strong moral fiber as the result of t his knowledge."

Hoover said that when 80,000,000 people attend motion picture theaters each week and many millions more listen to the radio daily "we must admit that these two means of visual and auditory education have widespread influence in shaping the thoughts and conduct of a majority of our citizens." But he questioned whether all programs dealing with the seamy side of life should be barred "because some of the presentations may lead the less resolute astray."

(more) fa

ADD HOOVER WASHINGTON (MULLEN) X X X ASTRAY."

The FBI chief said that one group seeking to ban crime programs and pictures take the position that they propel youngsters, by the power of suggestion, to commit crime. Another group he likened to ostriches for they would ban all crime programs "in an attempt to hide the truth of the recognized fact that crime is a dirty, sordid unromantic business that depicts man at his lowest level." A third group, he added, advocates "letting the sleeping dog lie," thereby exemplifying the same "cover-up tactics" witnessed in abuses of parole and probation.

"In short," Hoover said, "the various groups as a whole refuse to face the facts and merely grab at straws in weak attempts to justify their position or to deliberately hide conditions, like abuses in our (prison) release procedures, that need the terapeutic rays of public opinion before they can be corrected."

He said that commercial producers, adults, parents and youngsters alike must remember that "America cannot remain healthy so long as we permit crime to exist," and added:

ADD HOOVER WASHNINGTON (MULLEN) X X X ADDED:

"Crime brings only one result — a wasted life, and never pays financially, physically, or morally. We should drive home the lesson that a major crime each 18.7 seconds means another useless American is in the making. If we had a pain or an ache we would call for medical advice. Why should we hide our unhealthy criminal situation from the only people who can aid law enforcement in the cure?"

"Our citizenry needs to be awakened to their individual responsibilities as right-thinking Americans. When informed, corrective action can be taken, but it will require intelligent cooperation between parents, schools, and the producers and commercial backers of radio and motion picture programs, all of whom share some of the blame for those productions that are today considered harmful."

He said that macabre productions filled with violence and horror, that glorify crime and tacitly or openly impute indecency as an accepted pattern of conduct are harmful to some adults and to many unformed minds of youngsters.

"Some of these productions," Hoover charged, "are deliberately designed by shrewd producers to attract attention and, of course, to make sales."

He said these ~~have not~~ have no legitimate place in the entertainment field.

ADD HOOVER WASHINGTON (MULLEN) X X X FIELD.

"But programs designed with the cooperation of producers, sponsors, and law enforcement agencies which show the criminal element as an unattractive enemy of society facing ultimate defeat by law enforcement, which portray the police officers as men of honorable purpose instead of caricatured flatfeet, which show the local conditions in each community that make honest law enforcement a stumbling block to the full protection of society, do a real educational public service," Hoover said.

"When we portray lawlessness in its proper light, pointing out how citizens may protect themselves from crime and how police can be most effective when properly equipped, trained and given honest civic support," Hoover said, "then the emphasis is on the side of decency, and we build a desire for security in the audience instead of fostering frustration as we do so often today."

—fn—

TO : Mr. TOLSON

DATE: March 26, 1947

FROM: L. B. NICHOLS

SUBJECT: ADMINISTRATIVE UNIT

Mr Cartwright has advised that two of the employees of the Records Section, while having luncheon in the cafeteria on Monday afternoon, March 24, were approached by an unknown blonde woman who represented herself as being from the UP and who inquired as to what the employees' opinions were on the President's directive ordering loyalty checks of all government employees. Both girls, the [redacted] declined to have anything to say, whereupon the UP representative asked them if they did not have an opinion, to which both girls responded that they did have their own opinions but they did not care to voice them. Both girls stated the UP representative apparently joined a group of Department of Justice employees and had luch with them, and on their return to the Records Section they advised their supervisor as to what had occurred. There was some indication, the girls felt, that the press representative had been drinking and they described her as a tall blonde wearing a plaid jacket. b6

A check was made with Fred Mullen, who stated he did not know of anyone from his outfit in the building at the time. He called back a few minutes later and advised that the UP had assigned one of their girls to visit various government cafeterias to see what reaction of government employees was to the President's directive.

I think it is well to again remind all of our employees to be on the alert to any individual asking for opinions or reactions to matters being handled by the FBI as there is every danger of personal opinions being quoted as representing an official attitude of the FBI. A suggested memorandum to all Assistant Directors is attached.

JJM:HBM

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Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

July 15, 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

Lyle Wilson of the UP called me. He was quite jubilant over his story yesterday exposing Foster's actions at the Paris Communist meeting wherein it was urged that there be a merger of the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O.

Lyle stated he got a telegram from Foster last night berating him for the story, denying the story and very vigorously protesting. He said that the Daily Worker also picked up the story.

Lyle agreed that he really hit them where it hurt and was very tickled over the whole thing.

Respectfully,

L. B. Nichols

LBN:hbm

94-8-95-192

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AUG 18 1947

THIS MEMORANDUM IS FOR ADMINISTRATIVE PURPOSES
TO BE DESTROYED AFTER ACTION IS TAKEN AND NOT SENT TO FILES

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

~~IN THE~~ ACT:

# Government Biggies Think Long Skirts Have Gone Far Enough

By DOROTHY WILLIAMS United Press Staff Correspondent

Government biggies who've noticed—and some gentlemen claim they haven't—said today that the longer skirt trend has gone far enough.

That doesn't mean they think it has gone too far. Most of them agreed that the ladies picked up a lot of feminine charm when they dropped their hemlines.

Mrs. Marshall

In that they concurred with Mrs. George C. Marshall, chic wife of the Secretary of State, who said mid-calf was the ideal skirt length.

A sampling of opinion among capital officialdom uncovered only one outspoken foe of longer frocks. Rep. George W. Sarabacher Jr., (R., Pa.), veteran of the Marines and baby of Congress, wants to keep skirts pretty short.

"American women are supposed to have the most beautiful legs in the world," the 27-year-old congressman pointed out. "Why not show them? But no knees," he added. "That's too wenchy."

Other big name gentlemen were more cagey. Federal Trade Commissioner Lowell B. Mason thought Mrs. Marshall probably was right, but he didn't want to commit himself finally "until the ladies have made up their minds."

FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover just smiled and said he had "no observations to make."

Sen. Arthur Capper, (R., Kan.), who celebrates his 82d birthday Monday, said he hadn't noticed that skirts were getting longer. He said it really didn't matter as long as the ladies were happy.

"I like beautiful dresses," he said. After a pause he added, "and beautiful women."

As for the ladies, such fashion leaders as Rep. Helen Gahagan Douglas (D., Calif.), and Mme. Henri Bonnet, wife of the French Ambassador, said they welcomed the slightly longer street clothes.

They agreed with Mrs. Marshall that mid-calf is a more flattering length than last year's shorter skirts. But they also came out strongly against any return to ankle-length daytime skirts.

Each said she always has worn skirts slightly longer than average. And like Mrs. Marshall, they are not bothering to let down last year's hems. They are wearing their old dresses at the old length, but their new ones are a trifle longer.

Mrs. Douglas said she hoped the next trend would be "low heels for daytime and hats that make sense." Too many hats look like uncaged parrots, she said.

RECORDED & INDEXED

FBI

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EX-30

WASHINGTON NEWS
Page 1

ONITER (EXCLUSIVE)

(FOR SATJRDAY P.M. PAPERS, JULY 26)

BY FRED MULLEN

UNITED PRESS STAFF CORRESPONDENT

WASHINGTON, July 26.--(UP).--Director John Edgar Hoover of the Federal Bureau of Investigation today began his 31st year with the justice department with a forecast that the days ahead would be busier than those of the recent war and the gangster era of the 30's.

He was 22 when he started work with the department 30 years ago today. For nearly 23 years he has been director of the FBI which when he took over, had about 600 employees, including agents and other types of employees. Today finds him with 8,400 men and women under his command.

Hoover told the United Press that the work-load on these persons--agents, typists, switchboard operators, messengers to whom he fondly refers as "my associates"--has increased by leaps and bounds.

"In addition to the general increase in work resulting from the rise in crime trends," he said, "the FBI, by legislation and other means, has been given new responsibilities since the end of World War II."

He said that the Atomic Energy Control Act "will in one year more than double the case load of the FBI."

The end of the war, Hoover said, saw a general decline in the security duties of the FBI, but this was immediately offset by "a rising tide of crime which swept over the United States and reached truly alarming proportions by the end of 1946. There were over 1,000,000 serious crimes reported to the police during 1946. Major crimes showed an increase of 7.6 per cent over 1945."

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He cited as some of the increases, the rise of 25 per cent in murder; 5 per cent in rape; 15 per cent in robbery, and 11 per cent in burglary as examples.

These increases reflected like increases in the work load of the FBI, and the first of this year found 63,368 matters of an investigative nature pending in the bureau. He placed the FBI on an emergency basis several months ago, thereby boosting the work-week from 40 to 48 hours.

At the same time, many agents were forfeiting annual leave in order to keep up with the work. He said, for example, that agents forfeited 5,226 days of annual leave Jan. 1, because they had already accumulated the maximum allowed under government regulations.

Hoover said that one of the most important jobs faced by the Bureau in the months to come are the duties imposed under the atomic energy law. In addition to investigating violations of the security of the atomic program, the FBI also is responsible for investigating the associations and loyalty of employees and others having access to restricted data, while the security for the bomb itself rests with the Commission.

"During the next year," Hoover said, "the FBI expects to conduct approximately 75,000 separate investigations under the act--a job that will require something like 225,000 days of work for FBI agents and an untold number of days for clerks, stenographers and supervisory employees."

He said he also anticipated about 20,000 additional requests for special name and fingerprint searches under an agreement with the Atomic Energy Commission.

"The problem of handling this assignment is complicated by the fact that every individual case under the act is considered urgent and of

*vital importance to the national welfare. Investigations must be handled quickly, thoroughly and delicately: quickly so that persons critically needed can be hired; thoroughly if they are to reveal the loyalty, character and associations*

ADD HOOVER WASHN (MULLEN) X X X ASSOCIATIONS

of persons who may have access to secrets of grave consequence; delicately to minimize the hazard of embarrassing or irritating the thousands of blameless people who will necessarily be investigated in the program."

He described the magnitude of the job as imposing and said that the day the act was passed a year ago the preparations to handle the work began. He said when the first trickle of cases arrived Dec. 5, the FBI "though still woefully short of personnel, had the administrative machinery established and ready for operation." He said new employes were being hired and trained as rapidly as the contingencies of budget and availability permit.

But, Hoover said, this was only part of the new load. He detailed as part of the new work increasing the work load as follows:

Veterans Administration matters---An increasing number of suits for benefits under the National Service Life Insurance Act, more than offsetting the investigation job arising from claims for war risk insurance benefits of World War I. In addition, an increasing number of frauds against veterans and frauds by veterans against the government; including violations by veterans who are receiving unemployment compensation while being gainfully employed, and who file false claims for tuition and maintenance benefits.

Federal tort claims act---This authorized damage suits against the government and settlement of claims up to $1,000 by heads of federal agencies involved. The law did not designate an agency to investigate

such matters to protect the government interest, but it was turned over to the FBI after conferences of justice department and other officies. One government agency alone estimates 3,000 suits in one year.

Greece-Turkey Aid Bill---This provided that no civilian personnel be assigned in Greece or Turkey until such persons were investigated by the FBI. Expeditious handling will be required because of the need of personnel to administer the aid.

Special Investigations---During the year ended June 30 alone, the FBI conducted 70 very urgent investigations for congressional committees and governmental agencies. These required more than the usual amount of agents' time because none of the leads could be handled in routine fashion and required handling as a special assignment.

Federal Correctional Institutions---An anticipated 1,200 cases in the next 12 months as the result of an assignment to make an exhaustive inquiry into the background, character and associations of employes in such institutions.

Bank Surveys---Upon special request, the FBI undertook in January a survey of every federal reserve bank and branch bank patterned on the protective surveys of industrial plants during the war. Experienced agents will inspect physical layouts, safety equipment, guard forces and other protective facilities and recommend further measures where necessary to protect against robbery, burglary, larceny and embezzlement.

And, Hoover said, these are but a few of the new problems he and "my associates" must face in the future.

Lou — I'll call you after Christ adjourns
Thanks
Fred

ONITER (EXCLUSIVE)

(FOR SATURDAY P.M. PAPERS, JULY 26)

BY FRED MULLEN

UNITED PRESS STAFF CORRESPONDENT

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[redacted]

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(more) fm

ADD HOOVER WASHN (MULLEN) X X X II."

He said that the Atomic Energy Control Act "will in one year more than double the case load of the FBI."

The end of the war, Hoover said, saw a general decline in the security duties of the FBI, but this was immediately offset by "a rising tide of crime which swept over the United States and reached truly alarming proportions by the end of 1946. There were well over 1,600,000 serious crimes reported to the police during 1946. Major crimes showed an increase of 7.6 per cent over 1945."

He cited as some of the increases, the rise of 85 per cent in murder; 5 per cent in rape; 15 per cent in robbery, and 11 per cent in burglary as examples.

These increases, reflected like increases in the work load of the FBI, and the first of this year found 65,368 matters of an investigative nature pending in the bureau. He placed the FBI on an emergency basis several months ago, thereby boosting the work-week from 40 to 48 hours.

At the same time, many agents were forfeiting annual leave in order to keep up with the work. He said, for example, that agents (more)

ADD HOOVER WASHN (MULLEN) X X X AGENTS

forfeited 5,226 days of annual leave Jan. 1, because they had already accumulated the maximum allowed under government regulations.

Hoover said that one of the most important jobs faced by the bureau in the months to come are the duties imposed under the atomic energy law. In addition to ~~helping guard the secrets~~ investigating violations of the Security of the atomic program, the FBI also is responsible for ~~determining the character~~ investigating associations and loyalty of employes and others having access to restricted data, which the Security for the Bureau daily liaison with the Commission.

"During the next year," Hoover said, "the FBI expects to conduct approximately 75,000 separate investigations under the act -- a job that will require something like 225,000 days of work for FBI agents and an untold number of days for clerks, stenographers and supervisory employes."

He said he also anticipated about 20,000 additional requests for special name and fingerprint searches under an agreement with the Atomic Energy Commission.

"The problem of handling this assignment is complicated by the fact that every individual case under the act is considered urgent and of vital importance to the national welfare. Investigations must be handled quickly, thoroughly and delicately: quickly so that persons critically needed can be hired; thoroughly if they are to reveal the loyalty, character and associations

(more) fm

of persons who may have access to secrets of grave consequence; delicately to minimize the hazard of embarrassing or irritating the thousands of blameless people who will necessarily be investigated in the program."

He described the magnitude of the job as imposing and said that the day the act was passed a year ago the preparations to handle the work began. He said when the first trickle of cases arrived Dec. 5, the FBI "Though still woefully short of personnel, had the administrative machinery established and ready for operation." He said new employes were being hired and trained as rapidly as the contingencies of budget and availability permit.

But, Hoover said, this was only part of the new load. He detailed as part of the new work increasing the work load as follows:

Veterans Administration matters---An increasing number of suits for benefits under the National Service Life Insurance Act, more than offsetting the investigation job arising from claims for war risk insurance benefits of World War I. In addition, an increasing number of frauds against veterans and frauds by veterans against the government; including violations by veterans who are receiving unemployment compensation while being gainfully employed, and who file false claims for tuition and maintenance benefits.

ADD HOOVER WASHN (MULLEN) X X X BENEFITS.

Federal tort claims act---This authorized damage suits against the government and settlement of claims up to $1,000 by heads of federal agencies involved. The law did not designate an agency to investigate such matters to protect the government interest, but it was turned over to the FBI after conferences of justice department and other officies. One government agency alone estimates 3,000 suits in one year.

Greece-Turkey Aid Bill---This provided that no ~~xxx~~ civilian personnel be assigned in Greece or Turkey until such persons were investigated by the FBI. Expeditious handling will be required because of the need of personnel to administer the aid.

Special Investigations---During the year ended June 30 alone, the FBI conducted 70 very urgent investigations for congressional committees and governmental agencies. These required more than the usual amount of agents' time because none of the leads could be be handled in routine fashion and required handling as a special arsignment.

Federal Correctional Institutions---An anticipated 1,200 cases in the next 12 months ~~xxx~~ as result of an assignment to make an exhaustive inquiry into the background, character and associations of employes in such institutions.

(more)mfm

ADD HOOVER WASHN (MULLEN) X X X INSTITUTIONS.

Bank surveys---Upon special request, the FBI undertook in January a survey of every federal reserve bank and branch bank patterned on the protective surveys of industrial plants during the war. Experienced agents will inspect physical layouts, safety equipment, guard forces, and other protective facilities and recommend further measures ~~were~~ where necessary to protect against robbery, burglarly, larceny and embezzlement.

And, Hoover said, these are but a few of the new problems he and "my associates" must face in the future.

---fm--

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Room 5744 7-24 1947

TO:
- Director
- Mr. Edward Tamm
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Harbo
- Mr. Jones
- Mr. Mohr
- Mr. Nease
- Miss Gandy
- Personnel Files Section
- Records Section
- Mrs. Skillman

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. Tolson | ✓ |
| Mr. E. A. Tamm | |
| Mr. Clegg | |
| Mr. Glavin | |
| Mr. Ladd | |
| Mr. Nichols | ✓ |
| Mr. Rosen | |
| Mr. Tracy | |
| Mr. Egan | 1 |
| Mr. Gurnea | |
| Mr. Harbo | |
| Mr. Mohr | |
| Mr. Pennington | |
| Mr. Quinn Tamm | |
| Mr. Nease | |
| Miss Gandy | |

See Me — For Appropriate Action

Send File — Note and Return

OK

7-24-47

ENCLOSURE

Clyde Tolson

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: July 31, 1947

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT: United Press

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

I am attaching hereto a copy of a story written by Fred Mullen dealing with rape cases, which is attributed to the Director. Fred left for his vacation last night and the agreement was that I would let him know up in Connecticut if this was approved and of any changes.

I think the story is entirely satisfactory and the next time you call in if you would let me know it would be appreciated so that we can clear the story with Mullen.

Attachment

LBN:hbm

8/7 to Mullen

RECORDED
INDEXED

94-8-15-1-20

50 AUG 18 1947

EX-68

32 AUG 14 1947

30 Ju[redacted] 1947

Lou--

This is the rough draft. I'd appreciate your dropping me a line at: c/o [redacted] b6 with the necessary corrections. In event you insist on calling -- and I'm always glad t o chat with you -- I can be reached at Milford, Conn. 1835-J-4. The tro uble is, that if I talked to you, I'd gloat about how nice it is to sprawl on the beach and t hink of nothing, and that wouldn't be fair. Many thanx for your help.

Fred

ENCLOSURE

194

ONITER

BY FRED MULLEN

UNITED PRESS STAFF CORRESPONDENT

WASHINGTON, Aug. .—(UP).—Potential rapists are rampant throughout the nation and FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover said today the nearly 50 per cent increase in sex crimes over pre-war years was due partly to the failure of many victims to report attacks.

Hoover said that in 373 cities of over 25,000, representing a total population over 50,000,000, there were 6,694 rapes reported to police last year. This represented an increase for a comparable urban population of 44.4 per cent over 1939, the last peacetime year.

During the three-year period, 1939-1941, an average of 4,809 rapes per year was reported, he said, OR 39 per cent below the 1946 figure.

"The figures give no clues as to how many rapes may have been committed but never reported, and they do not include rape committed in rural areas where the increase was much sharper in 1946 than in urban areas," Hoover said. "During 1946, for example, rapes in urban areas increased 4.5 per cent over 1945, and in rural areas 17.8 per cent.

194

ADD RAPE WASHN (MULLEN) X X X PER CENT.

Hoover said that comparable increases have been noted in other types of sex crimes and perversion.

He said that "the police today are not getting all reports on sex offenses as the victims and their families remain silent to avoid publicity."

He issued a plea that all victims report to the police immediately after an attack so that the hunt for the criminal can be initiated quickly. He pointed out that one report might lead to quick apprehension of the offender and save others from like fate.

"The press generally has shown a willingness to not publish the names of victims," Hoover said. "Victims should not be subjected to publicity, but the spot-light should be turned by the press upon the offender when identity is known as result of arrest."

Hoover said that police in a community should know and watch previous sex offenders, but added:

"Better still, the offenders should be treated, instead of solely as criminals, as individuals needing medical attention. No known sex

(more) fm

offender should be permitted to go free unless it is certain that he is cured and will commit no future sex offense."

He deplored the reluctance of victims and witnesses to come forward and testify against an offender on trial. Such reluctance, he said, has often led to dismissal of cases.

Quite often, he said, accused rapists get off with minor sentences because of legal loopholes. He cited the case of three convicted criminals, one of whom already had been arrested for rape only three months earlier, who raped a 13-year-old girl here March 31. The men, aged 22 to 26, had picked her up at a bus stop on the pretext of driving her home, drove to a lot behind a gasoline service owned by one of them where all three raped her.

Each had been arrested two or more times, but they were permitted to plead guilty to carnal knowledge — statutory rape — rather than forcible rape because "it could not be shown that the 13-year-old girl has resisted to the utmost." The man with the previous rape arrest got five to 15 years, a second three to 10; and the third one to five, whereas, if convicted of forcible rape, they would have faced death sentences.

ADD RAPE WASHN (MULLEN) X X X SENTENCES.

Hoover said an object lesson for parents was presented in the case of a Chicago taxicab driver now serving a 19-30 year setence for raping a 15-year-old girl in his cab. He picked her up at a bus stop in downtown Chicago a d drove her during the late evening hours to a deserted park where he forced her to disrobe and then attacked her three times.

The judge, Hoover said, in pronouncing sentence said that the parents of this girl and all other parents who allow children of this age to go unescorted on the streets at night shared the blame for such crimes as this.

Hoover had other examples of previous sex offenders and men who had committed other crimes and eventually committed rape.

He cited the case of a 51-year-old woman who was approached by a young man as she parked her car outside an east side hotel where she lived. He forced her at gun-point to drive to Hammond, Ind., where he first attempted to rob her and steal her car. ~~Then, he~~ drove her to a deserted park where she was forced to disrobe. After raping her , he made her cloth and after driving around more an hour, he repeated the performance, then drove her back to Chicago where he put her out of the car. He was found t wo weeks later still in possession of the stolen car. He was sentenced to two concurrent terms of 30 years each after confessing to kidnap

ADD RAPE WASHN (MULLEN) X X X AND

automobile t heft.

His criminal record stated back to 1935 and after being arrested, he also admitted the robbery of a salesman for a religious supply house who had picked him up on a highway near St. Paul. He said he shot the man in the back and stole his car. Police on checking found he was the man who had committed the crime, and as a result of this assault the salesman was paralyzed for life.

A 30-year-old parolee from the New York s tate prison raoe a woman in South Minneapolis, and stole her car. He had served his New York t erm for rape of a 13-year-old girl. Just before the rape of the girl. he had been arrested in another rape case, but received a suspended sentence. For the South Minneapolis rape, he got 80 years.

--fm--

COPY:AJH

Sept. 15, 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

UNITED PRESS ASSOCIATION

Fred Mullen of UP called me a short time ago, very much excited. He wanted to know if we had Agents on the door to keep people out of the U. S. Attorneys' Conference. I told him we did not, and asked why. He stated he had gone to attend the opening session as he had done in other years, that an individual whom he thought to be an FBI Agent stopped him and told him the meeting was closed. Shortly thereafter McGregor came running out, his face very florid, and asked Mullen if he was a newspaperman. Fred said he was. McGregor asked what he wanted and Mullen said he wanted to see U. S. Attorney Gleason and that one of the boys on the door, whom he also considered to be an Agent, had gone in to find Gleason. McGregor took Mullen by the arm, led him from the door and told him to get out of the building. Mullen said he would not get out, that he had a right to be in the building, and could not understand McGregor's tactics. McGregor then told him he could have him thrown out of the building. Mullen assumed he meant the FBI would throw him out.

Mullen said UP was very much incensed about this and was debating making a vigorous protest and carrying a story on it. He has a request in to see the AG as soon as he returns.

I told Fred I was certain we had no Agents on the door. He insisted they were Agents and I told him to meet me and we would go down and identify them, which we did. One of the individuals, Michael Horan, is a young man in McGregor's Office. He could not find the other but from his description he could not be anybody in the Bureau. I talked to Mr. Clegg. He said nobody has such an assignment. Mullen by this time had cooled off. I told him if the FBI were going to toss him out he would be out in the fountain by now. He is still raving mad about McGregor and I should not be the least bit surprised if a story broke out.

RECORDED 94-8-95-195
SE 16 INDEXED 71 SEP 25 1947

Respectfully, F B I

LBN:RC

L. B. Nichols

R-234

30 OCT 7 1947

EX-25

ORIGINAL FILED IN 94-1-6473-516

February 5, 1948

Mr. Lyle C. Wilson
Manager
Washington Bureau
United Press Association
National Press Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Lyle:

I wanted you to know how deeply I appreciated the manner in which you handled my statement on the value of handling crime news on the part of the press and radio and the groundlessness of the views of those who are attempting to suppress such matters.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

CC - Mr. Jones

RECORDED & INDEXED 94-8-98-196
FBI
FEB 9 1948

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
RECEIVED 8
FEB 6 1948 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEB 18 1948

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

FEB 5 5 34 PM '48
FBI
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED-DIRECTOR FEB 5 4 01 PM '48

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: 1/28/48

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT:

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Carson
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Jones
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

In connection with the statement regarding crime radio programs at the Touchdown Club Dinner on Saturday night, January 17, I ran into Ed Allen, who heads the UP feature service. He is a close friend of Jerry Devine. In the course of the conversation we discussed radio programs. I expressed the Director's views and he suggested this would make a very good story, that he would talk to Lyle Wilson and have Wilson contact me.

Of course, I was out all last week. This afternoon I called Lyle. He stated that Ed had talked to him and apologized but said he had plumb forgotten about it, that he was waiting for the Director to come back through town. He wondered if a statement could be run over the Director's byline as he thought it would carry far more weight. I told him I thought this would be agreeable and that I would send him the statement.

The attached statement is substantially the same as previously approved except the last page, which I condensed somewhat in order to keep it within four pages. It has been approved by Coblentz.

LBN:
hmc

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVEST ATION

Room 5744 1-8 1948

TO:
- ✓ Director
- Mr. Edward Tamm
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Harbo
- Mr. Jones
- Mr. Mohr
- Mr. Nease
- Miss Gandy
- Personnel Files Section
- Records Section
- Mrs. Skillman

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. Tolson | |
| Mr. E. A. Tamm | |
| Mr. Clegg | |
| Mr. Glavin | |
| Mr. Ladd | |
| Mr. Nichols | |
| Mr. Rosen | |
| Mr. Tracy | |
| Mr. Egan | |
| Mr. Gurnea | |
| Mr. Harbo | |
| Mr. Mohr | |
| Mr. Pennington | |
| Mr. Quinn Tamm | |
| Mr. Nease | |
| Miss Gandy | |

See Me For Appropriate Action

Send File Note and Return

Clyde Tolson

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Room 5744 1-14 1948

TO:
- ✓ Director
- ____ Mr. Edward Tamm
- ____ Mr. Clegg
- ____ Mr. Glavin
- ____ Mr. Ladd
- ____ Mr. Nichols
- ____ Mr. Rosen
- ____ Mr. Tracy
- ____ Mr. Harbo
- ____ Mr. Jones
- ____ Mr. Mohr
- ____ Mr. Nease
- ____ Miss Gandy
- ____ Personnel Files Section
- ____ Records Section
- ____ Mrs. Skillman
- ____ _____

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

See Me For Appropriate Action

Send File Note and Return

Clyde Tolson

January 28, 1948

Statement of John Edgar Hoover,
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

A steadily increasing crime rate, involving a high ratio of juvenile delinquency, has given impetus to a great deal of public interest in the factors contributing to this disquieting situation. Periodically the question arises whether the presentation of the twin problems of crime and delinquency by the press, the screen, and particularly by the radio has a net result of encouraging development of criminal instincts in readers and listeners predisposed, perhaps, to activities of such a nature.

In some quarters considerable sentiment has been expressed that programs of this type should be taken off the air, the broad argument being advanced that, by power of suggestion, they propel youngsters into lawlessness.

The profession of the storyteller is almost as old as language itself, and his favorite theme throughout the ages, long predating radio or the printed word, has been the struggle between good and bad men. The Bible itself, the virile epics of the Roman poets, legends, fairy tales, the ballads of the troubadours and the romantic adventure novels of more recent vintage, all have portrayed some phase of the conflict between good and evil.

These fictional conflicts provide release for youthful imaginations and psychic energies which might find concrete antisocial expression in the absence of such safety-valves.

In fact, I wonder if many emotional conflicts do not arise because youth was not trained to face emotional situations and crises. One of the

94-8-95-197

ENCLOSURE

motivating desires of man has always been the quest for excitement. To a degree this can be satisfied through stories and radio programs. Their adventure, excitement, and suspense perform a substantial service in preparing youthful listeners to face the real conflicts of adult life.

Tales of the struggle between crime and law enforcement are natural heirs to the age-old tradition of the storyteller's trade. In them good and evil strive for mastery. Countless adult and juvenile readers choose them for an estimated twenty-five per cent of all their current fiction. The popularity of the crime show on the radio is another manifestation of this literary taste--which is not confined, incidentally, to the lower mental levels. Judges, professional men, in fact most adults as well as school boys are avid amateurs of fictional crime detection.

It is true that this nation, somewhere along the line, has fallen down on the job of educating its youth to the responsibilities of citizenship. Recent figures reflect that more than thirty per cent of persons arrested for robbery, burglary, larceny, auto theft, embezzlement, fraud, forgery, counterfeiting, receiving stolen property, and arson were under twenty-one years of age. But juvenile delinquency existed before radio programs, and it is fallacious to attribute one to the other merely because they are now coexistent.

Of course, improperly and unintelligently prepared radio presentations may have a harmful effect on receptive young minds, but broadcasting should not be discarded as a potent preventive weapon against crime just because some writers and producers fail to give their programs proper thought and careful treatment. Certainly, radio shows which recognize no restraint in portraying terrifying details of wildly imaginative "horror"

stories are conducive to unrest in children inclined toward nervousness. They make no attempt to draw a line between the salutary release of nervous tension, approved by the psychologist, and the excessive excitation which over-stimulates young minds. A sharp distinction should be drawn between this type of program and the restrained presentation which conforms to carefully prescribed standards of good taste and authenticity.

The fight against crime cannot be won by a strategy based on that of the ostrich. Today, more than ever, there is need for an increased consciousness of the gravity of the problem on the part of our young people. They should recognize the need for the individual citizen's cooperation with law enforcement, and above all they must have ingrained in them a realization of the utter futility of crime.

How are we to carry out an effective campaign of education? For many years a virile American press has aroused and crystallized public opinion against the evils of crime, against municipal corruption and the tolerant attitude toward criminals in many communities. Americans have been awakened by their press to protect themselves against the robber and the swindler; to stave off the racketeer and the chiseler; to know the venal politician and recognize his violation of public trust; to appreciate the need for effective law enforcement and for a positive campaign against lawlessness.

Through news columns and broadcasts, press and radio have performed a great public service in presenting the crime problem to the nation. Are these factual reports detrimental to young minds? If we want to provide our children with more pleasant facts to face, it is our responsibility to provide a world in which such facts exist. We cannot abolish deplorable conditions by ignoring them. Nor can we prepare youngsters to meet a civic problem by

concealing its existence from them. Our youth, who will provide the adult leadership of tomorrow, cannot be expected to profit by today's experience if their elders' problems and attempts at solving them are made matters of mystery--if all youngsters are "protected" from life's realities. A youngster old enough to commit a crime is old enough to listen to an anti-crime program which plainly and convincingly teaches him that the criminal, an enemy of society, is playing a losing game.

It is a recognized fact that there are undesirable programs on the air. No one deplores more than the conscientious law enforcement officer the unrealistic type of radio presentation which produces in young minds pictures of torture, fantastic acts of violence and brutality. Only too often the "crime doesn't pay" message tacked on the end is a weak concession to decency.

Such programs may have no effect on the emotionally well-balanced youngster or upon the overwhelming majority of American boys and girls, but for the susceptible boy or girl in whom parental neglect or other factors have created antisocial tendencies, they may tip the balance toward a venture into delinquency. The fact that programs of this type do exist, however, constitutes an important argument for the counteractive effect of skillfully produced dramatizations, omitting the lurid and macabre, inculcating in both youthful and mature minds, a healthy conception of human values and a vivid recognition of the gravity of crime.

It would be naive to expect the medium of press or radio to make even a small part of its great potential contribution to the war on crime and delinquency if the material utilized and methods of presentation were confined to cold recitations of statistics and boring, though thoroughly justified, preachments. On the other hand, an interesting, authentic picture of the struggle between law and lawlessness, with its almost inevitable triumph by the forces of decency, is a most effective way to reach a maximum audience and portray crime in its proper sordid, dirty, unromantic light.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: 1/14/48

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT:

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Carson
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Jones
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

In connection with the radio program, there is attached hereto an outline for an interview for the Director dealing with radio crime programs. I think this is rather complete and gives a good picture. I think that we should endeavor to play for as wide a distribution as possible.

If approved, I think the AP feature service would probably be the best. If they are not interested we could then try the UP feature service.

1 ENC.
LBN:hmc

RECORDED 74-8-95-198

INDEXED 37 FEB 17 1948

Excellent, K.

FROM

DO-7

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

TO
OFFICIAL INDICATED BELOW BY CHECK MARK

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. Tolson | ( ) |
| Mr. E. A. Tamm | ( ) |
| Mr. Clegg | ( ) |
| Mr. Glavin | ( ) |
| Mr. Ladd | ( ) |
| Mr. Nichols | ( ) |
| Mr. Rosen | ( ) |
| Mr. Tracy | ( ) |
| Mr. Gurnea | ( ) |
| Mr. Harbo | ( ) |
| Mr. Mohr | ( ) |
| Mr. Nease | ( ) |
| Miss Gandy | ( ) |
| | ( ) |

| | |
|---|---|
| See Me | ( ) |
| Note and Return | ( ) |
| For Your Recommendation | ( ) |
| What are the facts? | ( ) |

Remarks:

I should like some thought given promptly to a sound & well reasoned article on interview to counteract hysteria of radio & picture programs leaving much to be desired. We ought to do this very promptly

H.

94-8-95-198

ENCLOSURE

United Press Associations
INCORPORATED IN NEW YORK
GENERAL OFFICES
NEWS BUILDING NEW YORK CITY

C. EDMONDS ALLEN
DIRECTOR OF SPECIAL SERVICES

July V

56263

February 17, 1948

Mr. Louis B. Nichols
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Lou:

I don't know whether you saw the Hoover story that was carried on the UP wire. I was out of town at that time so didn't have a chance to check the newspaper usage. I assume it was probably very good. I know it was used on several radio shows including Kate Smith. At any rate, thanks for getting us this one.

Hope you will call me the next time you come to New York.

Best wishes.

Cordially,

p
encl.

ENCL

RECORDED 94-[illegible]-199
F B I
31 MAR 5 1948

CRIME REC

47

5 MAR [redacted]

February 26, 1948

RECORDED INDEXED 94-8-95-199

Mr. C. Edmonds Allen
Director of Special Services
United Press Associations
News Building
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

Thanks for your letter of the 17th, enclosing a copy of the text of the Director's statement. It so happened that after leaving you on the evening of the 17th, I was out of town for a considerable period of time and I thought probably you had endeavored to reach me but failed. I mentioned our conversation to Lyle. He picked it up from that point on.

I was on the Coast week before last and had lunch and dinner with Jerry Devine. He appears to be in excellent health and high spirits and is looking forward to visiting the East in April.

I certainly will give you a ring next time I get to New York. Meantime, should you be in Washington let me know as I would enjoy taking you to lunch or dinner.

With every good wish,

Sincerely,

Louie

L.B.N.

LBN:RC

47

MAR 10

G.I.R. 4

UP20
NIGHT
(A.M. REL S./

(EDITOR'S NOTE: J. EDGAR HOOVER SAYS A YOUNGSTER OLD ENOUGH TO COMMIT CRIME ALSO IS OLD ENOUGH TO HEAR AND BENEFIT FROM A PROPERLY PRESENTED RADIO SCRIPT DEALING WITH CRIME. IN THIS ARTICLE WRITTEN FOR THE UNITED PRESS, THE BOSS G-MAN REPORTS A SHOCKING AMOUNT OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY. BUT HE BELIEVES THE RIGHT KIND OF RADIO THRILLERS CAN HELP IMPROVE THAT CONDITION.)

-0-

BY JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
(WRITTEN FOR THE UNITED PRESS)

56264

WASHINGTON, FEB. 1.--(UP)--A STEADILY INCREASING CRIME RATE, INVOLVING A HIGH RATIO OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY, HAS GIVEN IMPETUS TO A GREAT DEAL OF PUBLIC INTEREST IN THE FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO THIS DISQUIETING SITUATION.

PERIODICALLY THE QUESTION ARISES WHETHER THE PRESENTATION OF THE MAIN PROBLEMS OF CRIME AND DELINQUENCY BY THE PRESS, THE SCREEN, AND PARTICULARLY BY THE RADIO HAS A NET RESULT OF ENCOURAGING DEVELOPMENT OF CRIMINAL INSTINCTS IN READERS AND LISTENERS PREDISPOSED, PERHAPS, TO ACTIVITIES OF SUCH A NATURE.

IN SOME QUARTERS CONSIDERABLE SENTIMENT HAS BEEN EXPRESSED THAT PROGRAMS OF THIS TYPE SHOULD BE TAKEN OFF THE AIR, THE BROAD ARGUMENT BEING ADVANCED THAT, BY POWER OF SUGGESTION, THEY PROPEL YOUNGSTERS INTO LAWLESSNESS.

THE PROFESSION OF THE STORYTELLER IS ALMOST AS OLD AS LANGUAGE ITSELF, AND HIS FAVORITE THEME THROUGHOUT THE AGES, LONG PREDATING RADIO OR THE PRINTED WORD, HAS BEEN THE STRUGGLE BETWEEN GOOD AND BAD MEN. THE BIBLE ITSELF, THE VIRILE EPICS OF THE ROMAN POETS, LEGENDS, FAIRY TALES, THE BALLADS OF THE TROUBADOURS AND THE ROMANTIC ADVENTURE NOVELS OF MORE RECENT VINTAGE, ALL HAVE PORTRAYED SOME PHASE OF THE CONFLICT BETWEEN GOOD AND EVIL.

THESE FICTIONAL CONFLICTS PROVIDE RELEASE FOR YOUTHFUL IMAGINATIONS AND PSYCHIC ENERGIES WHICH MIGHT FIND CONCRETE ANTISOCIAL EXPRESSION IN THE ABSENCE OF SUCH SAFETY-VALVES.

MORE DR1135A 2/1

UP21
ADD HOOVER, WASHINGTON XXX VALVES.

IN FACT, I WONDER IF MANY EMOTIONAL CONFLICTS DO NOT ARISE BECAUSE YOUTH WAS NOT TRAINED TO FACE EMOTIONAL SITUATIONS AND CRISES. ONE OF THE MOTIVATING DESIRES OF MAN HAS ALWAYS BEEN THE QUEST FOR EXCITEMENT. TO A DEGREE THIS CAN BE SATISFIED THROUGH STORIES AND RADIO PROGRAMS. THEIR ADVENTURE, EXCITEMENT, AND SUSPENSE PERFORM A SUBSTANTIAL SERVICE IN PREPARING YOUTHFUL LISTENERS TO FACE THE REAL CONFLICTS OF ADULT LIFE.

IT IS TRUE THAT THIS NATION, SOMEWHERE ALONG THE LINE, HAS FALLEN DOWN ON THE JOB OF EDUCATING ITS YOUTH TO THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF CITIZENSHIP. RECENT FIGURES REFLECT THAT MORE THAN 30 PER CENT OF PERSONS ARRESTED FOR ROBBERY, BURGLARY, LARCENY, AUTO THEFT, EMBEZZLEMENT, FRAUD, FORGERY, COUNTERFEITING, RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY, AND ARSON WERE UNDER 21 YEARS OF AGE.

BUT JUVENILE DELINQUENCY EXISTED BEFORE RADIO PROGRAMS, AND IT IS FALLACIOUS TO ATTRIBUTE ONE TO THE OTHER MERELY BECAUSE THEY ARE NOW COEXISTENT.

OF COURSE, IMPROPERLY AND UNINTELLIGENTLY PREPARED RADIO PRESENTATIONS MAY HAVE A HARMFUL EFFECT ON RECEPTIVE YOUNG MINDS, BUT BROADCASTING SHOULD NOT BE DISCARDED AS A POTENT PREVENTIVE WEAPON AGAINST CRIME JUST BECAUSE SOME WRITERS AND PRODUCERS FAIL TO GIVE THEIR PROGRAMS PROPER THOUGHT AND CAREFUL TREATMENT.

CERTAINLY, RADIO SHOWS WHICH RECOGNIZE NO RESTRAINT IN PORTRAYING HORRIFYING DETAILS OF MURDER [illegible]

ENCLOSURE 94-8-95-199

CONDUCIVE TO UNREST IN CHILDREN INCLINED TOWARD NERVOUSNESS. THEY MAKE NO ATTEMPT TO DRAW A LINE BETWEEN THE SALUTARY RELEASE OF NERVOUS TENSION, APPROVED BY THE PSYCHOLOGIST, AND THE EXCESSIVE EXCITATION WHICH OVER-STIMULATES YOUNG MINDS.

A SHARP DISTINCTION SHOULD BE DRAWN BETWEEN THIS TYPE OF PROGRAM AND THE RESTRAINED PRESENTATION WHICH CONFORMS TO CAREFULLY PRESCRIBED STANDARDS OF GOOD TASTE AND AUTHENTICITY.

THE FIGHT AGAINST CRIME CANNOT BE WON BY A STRATEGY BASED ON THAT OF THE OSTRICH. TODAY, MORE THAN EVER, THERE IS NEED FOR AN INCREASED CONSCIOUSNESS OF THE GRAVITY OF THE PROBLEM ON THE PART OF OUR YOUNG PEOPLE. THEY SHOULD RECOGNIZE THE NEED FOR THE INDIVIDUAL CITIZEN'S COOPERATION WITH LAW ENFORCEMENT, AND ABOVE ALL THEY MUST HAVE INGRAINED IN THEM A REALIZATION OF THE UTTER FUTILITY OF CRIME.

HOW ARE WE TO CARRY OUT AN EFFECTIVE CAMPAIGN OF EDUCATION? FOR MANY YEARS A VIRILE AMERICAN PRESS HAS AROUSED AND CRYSTALLIZED PUBLIC OPINION AGAINST THE EVILS OF CRIME, AGAINST MUNICIPAL CORRUPTION AND THE TOLERANT ATTITUDE TOWARD CRIMINALS IN MANY COMMUNITIES.

MORE DR1143A

1P22

ADD HOOVER, WASHINGTON XXX COMMUNITIES.

AMERICANS HAVE BEEN AWAKENED BY THEIR PRESS TO PROTECT THEMSELVES AGAINST THE ROBBER AND THE SWINDLER; TO STAVE OFF THE RACKETEER AND THE CHISELER; TO KNOW THE VENAL POLITICIAN AND RECOGNIZE HIS VIOLATION OF PUBLIC TRUST; TO APPRECIATE THE NEED FOR EFFECTIVE LAW ENFORCEMENT AND FOR A POSITIVE CAMPAIGN AGAINST LAWLESSNESS.

THROUGH NEWS COLUMNS AND BROADCASTS, PRESS AND RADIO HAVE PERFORMED A GREAT PUBLIC SERVICE IN PRESENTING THE CRIME PROBLEM TO THE NATION. ARE THESE FACTUAL REPORTS DETRIMENTAL TO YOUNG MINDS?

IF WE WANT TO PROVIDE OUR CHILDREN WITH MORE PLEASANT FACTS TO FACE, IT IS OUR RESPONSIBILITY TO PROVIDE A WORLD IN WHICH SUCH FACTS EXIST. WE CANNOT ABOLISH DEPLORABLE CONDITIONS BY IGNORING THEM. NOR CAN WE PREPARE YOUNGSTERS TO MEET A CIVIC PROBLEM BY CONCEALING ITS EXISTENCE FROM THEM.

OUR YOUTH, WHO WILL PROVIDE THE ADULT LEADERSHIP OF TOMORROW, CANNOT BE EXPECTED TO PROFIT BY TODAY'S EXPERIENCE IF THEIR ELDERS' PROBLEMS AND ATTEMPTS AT SOLVING THEM ARE MADE MATTERS OF MYSTERY--IF ALL YOUNGSTERS ARE "PROTECTED" FROM LIFE'S REALITIES.

A YOUNGSTER OLD ENOUGH TO COMMIT A CRIME IS OLD ENOUGH TO LISTEN TO AN ANTI-CRIME PROGRAM WHICH PLAINLY AND CONVINCINGLY TEACHES HIM THAT THE CRIMINAL, AN ENEMY OF SOCIETY, IS PLAYING A LOSING GAME.

IT IS A RECOGNIZED FACT THAT THERE ARE UNDESIRABLE PROGRAMS ON THE AIR. NO ONE DEPLORES MORE THAN THE CONSCIENTIOUS LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER THE UNREALISTIC TYPE OF RADIO PRESENTATION WHICH PRODUCES IN YOUNG MINDS PICTURES OF TORTURE, FANTASTIC ACTS OF VIOLENCE AND BRUTALITY. ONLY TOO OFTEN THE "CRIME DOESN'T PAY" MESSAGE TACKED ON THE END IS A WEAK CONCESSION TO DECENCY.

SUCH PROGRAMS MAY HAVE NO EFFECT ON THE EMOTIONALLY WELL-BALANCED YOUNGSTER OR UPON THE OVERWHELMING MAJORITY OF AMERICAN BOYS AND GIRLS, BUT FOR THE SUSCEPTIBLE BOY OR GIRL IN WHOM PARENTAL NEGLECT OR OTHER FACTORS HAVE CREATED ANTISOCIAL TENDENCIES, THEY MAY TIP THE BALANCE TOWARD A VENTURE INTO DELINQUENCY.

THE FACT THAT PROGRAMS OF THIS TYPE DO EXIST, HOWEVER, CONSTITUTES AN IMPORTANT ARGUMENT FOR THE COUNTERACTIVE EFFECT OF SKILLFULLY PRODUCED DRAMATIZATIONS, OMITTING THE LURID AND MACABRE, INCULCATING IN BOTH YOUTHFUL AND MATURE MINDS A HEALTHY CONCEPTION OF HUMAN VALUES AND A VIVID RECOGNITION OF THE GRAVITY OF CRIME.

AN INTERESTING, AUTHENTIC PICTURE OF THE STRUGGLE BETWEEN LAW AND LAWLESSNESS, WITH ITS ALMOST INEVITABLE TRIUMPH BY THE FORCES OF DECENCY, IS A MOST EFFECTIVE WAY TO REACH A MAXIMUM AUDIENCE AND PORTRAY CRIME [illegible] PROPER SORDID, DIRTY, [illegible] MANTIC LIGHT.

DR1151A

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: March 1, 1948

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT:

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Bob Surling of the UP phoned today on the anniversary of the kidnapping of the Lindbergh baby, which occurred March 1, 1932. He referred to the passage of the national kidnapping statute and wondered how many cases we had handled since its enactment. After checking with Mr. Logue, Surling was advised that the Bureau has had a total of 349 kidnapping cases since the passage of the Lindbergh Law and that we have solved 347 of them; the other two unsolved cases remaining in an active investigative status. He was also advised that we have had no ransom kidnapping cases since 1940. He was advised that during the last fiscal year, 1947, the Bureau handled 26 kidnapping cases, all of which were solved.

The statute was explained to him, and in response to an inquiry as to what the successfulness of the statute might be attributed he was advised that vigorous enforcement, including the investigation of the harborers, money changers, hangers-on and small fry who make such major crimes as kidnapping possible, were thoroughly gone into by the Bureau in its responsibility under the kidnapping statute; that in some cases upwards of 50 and in one case 80 suspects were investigated and by this complete investigation plus the cooperation of the American public, local law enforcement agencies the kidnapping racket as such had been successfully met.

G. I. R.

JJM:hmc

cc: Mr. Rosen
Mr. Kemper

RECORDED
INDEXED
MAR 4 1948

71 MAR 16 1948

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INV 'IGATION

Room 5744 3-1 1948

TO:
- ✓ Director
- ____ Mr. Edward Tamm
- ____ Mr. Clegg
- ____ Mr. Glavin
- ____ Mr. Ladd
- ____ Mr. Nichols
- ____ Mr. Rosen
- ____ Mr. Tracy
- ____ Mr. Harbo
- ____ Mr. Jones
- ____ Mr. Mohr
- ____ Mr. Nease
- ____ Miss Gandy
- ____ Personnel Files Section
- ____ Records Section
- ____ Mrs. Skillman
- ____ _____

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

See Me — For Appropriate Action

Send File — Note and Return

Clyde Tolson

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: April 19, 1948

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT:

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Jim Donovan of the UP called me about the attached story on April 19 in the Washington News entitled "Did We Guide Russian Agents Thru Aleutians?," by Jim Lucas.

I told Jim, after checking with Mr. Ladd, we were making no such investigation, that in fact we did not have intelligence responsibilities on the Aleutians, that for his information he should check with the Army and that likewise we had heard the Ferguson Committee was investigating War Assets and particularly bidders for property in Alaska and that no doubt Lucas got his investigators mixed up.

LBN:FML

ADDENDUM:JJM:MP 4-20-48 - Later on in the afternoon Jack Adams of the Associated Press phoned Mr. McGuire about the same situation and he was told that we were not making any such investigation. Adams was told for his personal information and not for attribution that there was some indication that War Assets Administration had surplus property for sale in Alaska which was the subject of interest to the Russians. Adams stated he would check this angle but would not indicate where he got the lead.

RECORDED & INDEXED

94-8-95-201

F B I

3 APR 24 1948

MAY 7-

# Did We Guide Russian Agents Thru Aleutians?

By JIM G. LUCAS Scripps-Howard Staff Writer

The FBI is investigating reports that Russian agents have duped Government officials into taking them on conducted tours of the Aleutian Islands.

Russian interest in the island chain which stretches from the tip of Alaska to within 550 miles of Russia is no secret. Russian submarines have been sighted in its waters, Russian planes have been heard overhead. Air Secretary W. Stuart Symington recently told a congressional committee that Russian jet fighters, based in Siberia, chased an American B-29 back to Alaska from the Bering straits.

But the latest story of Russian espionage in the Far North is even more curious. It involves an estimated $16,000,000 worth of war surplus and this Government's efforts to get rid of it at any price.

Most of the material has little value except as junk. The War Assets Administration would be satisfied to get 7 to 8 per cent of its original value. It consists of abandoned buildings, rusting trucks and jeeps and quantities of old construction equipment. To bring it back to the United States would cost more than it is worth. Thus, War Assets wants to sell it on the spot, to anyone who will come and get it.

In all, there are 56 bidders. But private buyers have refused to bid enough. So War Assets decided to sell it to friendly foreign governments which could obtain export licenses from the State and Commerce departments. This would eliminate Russia and her satellites.

Norway, Austria and Haiti submitted bids. Their export licenses are being processed. In anticipation of favorable action on their bids, purchasing agents from these governments have toured the chain, inspecting equipment and making tentative arrangements for its transfer.

**Recently, the Government found reason to believe some of these agents were Russians. When they posed as Norwegians and Austrians, they were given full traveling privileges thruout the Aleutians.**

Americans charged with sale of the property either went with them or made arrangements for their travels. Sometimes they went on American military planes.

How much they learned about American defenses on the Aleutians is conjecture. But obviously they have had opportunity to learn a great deal. On Adak—principal Aleutians base—there are several acres of surplus trucks and jeeps within sight of the big Air Forces base and Naval Aviation station.

**"We had no way of knowing these people were Russians," an official said. "Now, it looks as if they were. But they came to us with what appeared to be good credentials, and we've been so anxious to get rid of that stuff we welcomed them with open arms."**

ENCLOSURE

201

FBI

3 APR 24 1948

RECORDED

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

July 29, 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. NICHOLS

RE: HAYDEN BRADFORD
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS,
UP BUREAU

You will recall that Lyle Wilson referred the above party to you yesterday and that he came in and was taken on a tour. Bradford wanted some background on our experiences under the Selective Service Act during the war with a view of writing a story pegged on the thought that the Bureau would be handling Selective Service again under the new statute.

Attached is a memorandum summarizing statistics and giving some Interesting Cases. You will also be sent a few I.C.'s prior to the time Bradford comes in. Bradford plans to call at your office at 3:00 this afternoon and it is suggested you might want to hand him the material. It would seem to be the best procedure for him not to use names in his story since we have not had time to make a complete file check on all the names listed in the memorandum.

Respectfully,

M. A. Jones

EX-13

INDEXED - 110
RECORDED - 110

AUG 4 1948

ADDENDUM: (MAJ:FML - 7/29/48)

Mr. Bradford came in around 2:30 and since he was planning to leave town tomorrow and had an appointment elsewhere at 3, I took the liberty of handing him the original of the attached memorandum and the IC's which are listed. He indicated he would either bring the story by himself tomorrow or Lyle Wilson or someone from the office would submit it.

M. A. Jones

EX-13

MAJ:MP

25-124612
25-105483
25-136158
25-213914
25-264304
25-245264
25-240055

THIS MEMORANDUM IS FOR ADMINISTRATIVE PURPOSES
TO BE DESTROYED AFTER ACTION IS TAKEN AND NOT SENT TO FILES

July 29, 1948

# MEMORANDUM

From the inception of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 on October 16, 1940, through June 30, 1948, the Federal Bureau of Investigation handled more than 609,000 reported violations of the Act. Most of the cases investigated were based on complaints alleging failure to register, to have a Selective Service card in possession, evasion of induction, or failure to notify a draft board of a change of address, to return a questionnaire, or to report for physical examination as directed. Of the 16,475 persons brought to trial in connection with Selective Service cases, 16,173 were convicted as charged. The majority of the cases in which no prosecution was undertaken were closed when the persons under investigation complied with the terms of the Act, thus making them available for selection as intended by the Act. Convictions resulted in imposition of sentences totaling close to 40,000 years and fines and recoveries of almost $1,500,000. More than 28,000 fugitives were located in connection with Selective Service cases.

Many strange cases came to the attention of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in its work of ferreting out the draft dodgers of World War II and many odd excuses were offered for failure to comply with the law.

In Detroit, the "bearded lady" from an oddities show was found to be an unregistered man, while a resident of Staten Island, New York, said he didn't know a war was being fought. A suspicious "woman" in Oregon was regarded by neighbors as a possible spy, but "she" proved, upon FBI investigation, to be a "he" who was trying to evade military service.

FRY:mb

94-8-75-202

In many instances, men apprehended by Special Agents of the FBI have expressed a desire to comply with the law and upon doing so United States Attorneys have declined prosecution, in the absence of aggravating circumstances, so as to make them available for service to the nation.

Mose Norman Gunnels, a Knoxville, Tennessee, insurance man, had no intention of serving in the military forces. He failed to notify his Board when he divorced his wife and remarried, but when the information reached the Selective Service officials from another source Gunnels was reclassified 1-A. He asked for a hearing and his classification was continued.

This was on September 2, 1942, and on the following night an automatic shotgun which Gunnels had borrowed discharged in his apartment and blew off his left hand. Gunnels claimed he was the victim of a horrible accident but gave conflicting versions.

FBI Special Agents ascertained that Gunnels obtained two accident insurance policies before the "mishap," one of which paid $2,500 for loss of a hand, and that he had remarked after the shooting: "Well, I guess I'm in 4-F now."

The shotgun was sent to the FBI Laboratory and experts found it impossible to make it discharge without touching the trigger — something Gunnels claimed he had not done.

The 40-year-old Tennessean was indicted for failure to notify his Board of the change in his marital status and for maiming himself to evade service, and on December 17, 1942, was convicted in Federal District Court at Knoxville on both counts. Six days later he received five years on each count, the sentences to run concurrently.

Everett Stewart, 28, a cooperage worker, failed to return his executed questionnaire within the time limit and more than a month later appeared before his Board in Louisville, Kentucky, and identified himself as his half brother, stating that Everett Stewart was in a Louisville hospital.

A short time afterwards, Stewart again appeared, again identified himself as his own half brother and stated that Everett Stewart had returned to his home at Valley Station, Kentucky. Then Stewart wrote his Board a letter signed "Mrs. E. Stewart" and stating that Everett Stewart was sick in bed. Three weeks later he telephoned his Draft Board, identified himself as his half brother, and stated that Everett Stewart had died on February 20 and was buried at Litchfield, Kentucky.

He was arrested on March 28, 1941, after an investigation by the FBI, and in a signed statement admitted reporting himself to be dead and giving other false information.

He entered a plea of guilty to furnishing false information on three counts and was sentenced at Louisville on April 28, 1941, to serve three years on each, the terms to run concurrently.

Ernest [illegible] Keiningham, 33, was arrested by Hidalgo County, Texas, authorities for investigation when he was unable to present his Selective Service registration card.

Keiningham, an itinerant laborer, said he had not registered because he did not believe in war and did not care who won because he had nothing to lose except his freedom. He added that he would lose his freedom if he joined the United States Army.

Keiningham was sentenced in United States District Court in Brownsville, Texas, to five years. His record in files of the FBI Identification Division reflected two previous arrests on minor charges.

George Vosylius, 23, and his brother, Adolph, 22, were vacationing at Lake Winnepesaukee, New Hampshire, in September, 1941, and the former did not like the prospect of his impending induction by a Waterbury, Connecticut, Draft Board. So the two overturned a boat in the lake, swam to shore unobserved, and disappeared. At first they were believed to have drowned, but, as dragging of the lake continued to produce no bodies, the possibility of a hoax gradually developed.

Adolph returned to Waterbury late in 1941, and, although questioned closely, said he did not know his brother's whereabouts. Inasmuch as he was only 20 at the time, no charge was outstanding against him, but he was ordered to report for induction in October, 1942, and failed to do so.

Both were apprehended by Special Agents of the FBI in Phoenix, Arizona, after an alert Deputy Sheriff had become suspicious of the boys. They admitted the fake drowning but refused an opportunity to be inducted into service and were removed to Connecticut.

After they entered pleas of guilty in Federal District Court at New Haven, each was examined at an induction center and was found physically unqualified for service. On March 12, 1943, each was fined $500, given a suspended sentence of three years and was placed on probation for five years.

Benjamin Cohen, 39-year-old New York painter, registered four times and was delinquent with all of his Selective Service Boards when he was arrested on April 6, 1943, by Special Agents of the FBI.

In one instance Cohen gave his address as Eagle Rock, California, but in the other instances gave New York addresses. The first three registrations were under assumed names, but the last one was under his correct name of Benjamin Cohen.

Cohen told Special Agents of the FBI that he had caused the one-man muddle in Selective Service records in an effort to evade trouble over a second marriage which was not preceded by a divorce.

On July 15, 1943, Cohen was sentenced in Federal Court for the Southern District of New York to four years on each of six counts, the terms to run concurrently.

The Japanese sneak attack on Pearl Harbor changed the mind of a Missouri registrant, who exchanged his jail cell for a "bunk" in an Army camp.

The registrant lived as a recluse and registered only on the persuasion of a relative. He refused to return his questionnaire, but later changed his mind and sent it in. But, when he was ordered to report for his physical examination, he shook his head and refused to comply with the Board's order.

A complaint was filed, and the registrant was in a jail cell on that fateful Sunday when the Japanese struck. Three days later he sent word from his jail cell that he desired to enlist for active service and a short time afterwards became a soldier for Uncle Sam. The complaint was dismissed upon the request of the United States Attorney.

A young resident of an Eastern city was dominated by his mother, who did not desire her son to leave for military service. He was classified 1-A and appealed, but his classification was continued, and he was ordered to report for induction. Instead, he and his mother left by automobile without telling anyone where they were going and traveled to another state, where they established themselves under new names.

Some time later the mother died and the son promptly returned home and surrendered. He was indicted for failure to report for induction and subsequently was sentenced in Federal Court to serve two years in a United States penitentiary.

However, several months later he was extended clemency and was inducted into military service, where he cheerfully joined millions of others in serving his country.

In Omaha, Nebraska, a former resident of Baltimore, Maryland, registered twice -- once under his own name and once under his brother's. The brother, being in Baltimore, was reported delinquent, and, when the mystery was untangled by Special Agents of the FBI, the Omaha brother said he registered twice because he was afraid the brother in Baltimore would forget to do so. The second brother had registered, however, and, since both were in good standing with their Boards, prosecution was declined by the United States Attorney.

A 41-year-old Tennessean emerged from the Cumberland hills where he had lived in a cave for three years and admitted hearing something to the effect that all men were supposed to register, but said he "just never got around to it." He had no objection to doing so, and the United States Attorney allowed him to comply and then declined prosecution.

A team consisting of Special Agents of the FBI was in the midst of a close match on the evening of December 9, 1947, at a Detroit, Michigan, bowling alley. In spite of the heat of the contest, however, one Agent soon became more interested in the pin setter than in the pins. He conferred quietly with his team mates and then dropped unobtrusively out of the game to dash back to the FBI office and check some files. Returning shortly thereafter, he took into custody pin setter Russell M. House, age 30, wanted in Los Angeles as a draft dodger.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: July 29, 1948

FROM : L. B. NICHOLS

SUBJECT:

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

By reference from Peyton Ford, I saw Larry Gonder of the United Press. Gonder stated he had a friend who was formerly employed as an attorney in the Department, who had informed him that in the event of war several thousand people would be promptly arrested but he did not know the number and would find out, that subsequently when he, Gonder, had dinner with his friend he was informed there were 225,000 on the list. Gonder stated this sounded rather fantastic and he forgot all about the matter until last week Marquis Childs in his column referred to the fact that thousands were attending the Wallace convention in Philadelphia who would be arrested by the FBI and a recent letter issued by the Kiplinger Newsletter stated there would be some 20,000 persons arrested in the event of war.

I told him the mere fact that he had heard this information did not make it true, that we did not comment on matters pertaining to internal security, that his story was fantastic. I then furnished him pursuant to his request with the figures pertaining to alien enemies during the late World War.

Peyton Ford had told me he told Gonder substantially the same thing and that Gonder was not satisfied and wanted to talk to someone in the Bureau.

LBN:FML

RECORDED 135 INDEXED 31 AUG 5 1948

FBI

FX-13

62 AUG 16 1948

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. H. B. Fletcher

DATE: September 21, 1948

FROM : D. L. Pitcher

SUBJECT: THE DIRECTOR
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

At 12:15 A. M., September 21, 1948, Mr. Louis Cassels of the United Press telephoned to inquire concerning the Director's condition inasmuch as a rumor had started in Los Angeles, California that the Director had died. The writer advised that he would call him back after checking into the matter. After telephoning Mr. Nichols, the writer called Mr. Cassels and informed him that the Director is continuing to improve.

RECORDED - 2 94-8-4[illegible]-204

F B I
22 SEP 24 1948

F 2 OCT 6 1948

SAC, New York

December 23, 1948

Director, FBI

[redacted]

Confirming the conversation of Mr. Nichols of the Bureau with Mr. Belmont of the New York Office, it is desired that Agents of the New York Office be most discreet in contacting Mr. Earl Johnson, Vice President of the United Press, and Mr. Byron Price inasmuch as as the result of a recent inquiry the individual involved was notified within a matter of hours after our Agents had contacted these two gentlemen.

LBN:MP

94-8-95-205

RECORDED - 126

INDEXED - 126

F B I

JAN 6 1949

RECEIVED-DIRECTOR
F.B.I.
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 15
★ DEC 24 1948 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

50 JAN 24

241

FROM

DO-7

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

TO
OFFICIAL INDICATED BELOW BY CHECK MARK

Mr. Tolson _____ ( )
Mr. Clegg _____ ( )
Mr. Glavin _____ ( )
Mr. Ladd _____ ( )
Mr. Nichols _____ ( )
Mr. Rosen _____ ( )
Mr. Tracy _____ ( )
Mr. Gurnea _____ ( )
Mr. Harbo _____ ( )
Mr. Mohr _____ ( )
Mr. Nease _____ ( )
Miss Gandy _____ ( )
_____ ( )

See Me _____ ( )
Note and Return _____ ( )
For Your Recommendation ( )
What are the facts? ( )
Remarks: as he apparently "leaks"

Press

UNITED

Better contact N.Y. Field Div. about contacting head of U.P. as a "contact"

K.

Letter NY

RECORDED 94-8-95-206

F B I

21 JAN 13 1949

JAN 24 1949

241

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: January 19, 1949

FROM : L. B. NICHOLS

SUBJECT:

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Jim Donovan, who covers the Bureau for the United Press, accompanied by George Reedy, Jr., who works on Capitol Hill for UP, called at my office. The two of them want to do a book on Communist espionage and the Hiss-Chambers case. They will predicate their book primarily upon Un-American Activities Committee hearings and records and whatever information they have themselves. What they would like would be guidance from the Bureau. They would like the Bureau to read the book and point out wherein they were wrong. They emphasized this could be done without attribution and without showing the Bureau as the source. They wanted to also develop the Bureau's side and what the Bureau had done so far as this would be possible without embarrassment to the Bureau and also go into the general thesis that every Communist is a potential spy.

I told them it was something we would have to think over, that as Donovan very well knew, we had not been making any comment.

I told them I doubted if we could furnish them any information whatever whereupon they changed their request to one of our merely reading their book as it is written chapter by chapter, pointing out any defects. I told them this would take considerable time and I doubted if we could devote the time to it but I would let them know.

Both Donovan and Reedy are friendly. I would like to help them but I do not see hardly how in view of Department directives this would be possible and if you approve, I will tell them that while we would like to be of assistance after careful reflection we have come to the conclusion we could not be of assistance without violating Departmental rules and regulations and that this would be a matter for him to take up with Mr. Schedler in the front office, that if, of course, the Department told us to assist them then this would be an entirely different matter and we would reconsider it.

LBN:FML

94-5-15-207

FBI

31 JAN 26 1949

EX-31

63 JAN 28 1949

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Room 5744 1-20 1949

TO:
- ✓ Director
- ____ Mr. Clegg
- ____ Mr. Glavin
- ____ Mr. Harbo
- ____ Mr. Ladd
- ____ Mr. Nichols
- ____ Mr. Rosen
- ____ Mr. Tracy
- ____ Mr. Fletcher
- ____ Mr. Mohr
- ____ Mr. Carlson
- ____ Mr. Nease
- ____ Miss Gandy
- ____ Personnel Files Section
- ____ Records Section
- ____ Mrs. Skillman
- ____ _____

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Section

See Me For Appropriate Action

Send File Note and Return

Clyde Tolson

CC-247

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

56256

December 8, 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

RE: UP DISPATCH FROM CHICAGO
DECEMBER 2nd CAPTIONED
"JUVENILE CRIME DECLINES
NOTED IN MANY CITIES"

Reference is made to the United Press dispatch dated December 2nd with a Chicago dateline appearing in the Washington Times-Herald on December 3, 1948, captioned "Juvenile Crime Declines Noted in Many Cities" and to the Director's inquiry, "Do We Know Who Made This Survey?"

We have verified with United Press that the story was based on a survey made by UP itself and information gathered by the UP Regional Offices in the various cities mentioned in the article was obtained by contact with the local Police Departments in each locale. The story was put out by United Press at Chicago where the data was correlated.

SAC McSwain advised telephonically tonight that he has obtained a copy of the full release which is somewhat more extensive than the article appearing in the Times-Herald and he is furnishing it to the Bureau by mail tonight for completion of our files on this matter.

Respectfully,

L. B. Nichols

attached

ENCL 137 EX-16

1-Det. Working file

JJM:MP

RECORDED - 137

INDEXED - 137

EX 16

1/4-8-48-208

F B I

31 JAN 31 1949

I.R.S.

50 FEB 1 1949

THIS MEMORANDUM IS FOR ADMINISTRATIVE PURPOSES
TO BE DESTROYED AFTER ACTION IS TAKEN AND NOT SENT TO FILES

FROM DO-7

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

TO

OFFICIAL INDICATED BELOW BY CHECK MARK

Mr. Tolson _____ ( )
Mr. Clegg _____ ( )
Mr. Glavin _____ ( )
Mr. Ladd _____ ( )
Mr. Nichols _____ ( )
Mr. Rosen _____ ( )
Mr. Tracy _____ ( )
Mr. Gurnea _____ ( )
Mr. Harbo _____ ( )
Mr. Mohr _____ ( )
Mr. Nease _____ ( )
Miss Gandy _____ ( )
_____ ( )

56257

Do we know who made this survey?

See Me _____ ( )
Note and Return _____ ( )
For Your Recommendation ( )
What are the facts? ( )

Remarks:

Called.

See Chicago 12/6

memo

12/8/48

94-8-95-208

ENCLOSURE

United Press Associations

December 6,1948

Mr. George McSwain,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Mr. McSwain:

Attached is the copy of the roundup on juvenile delinquency recently distributed to our clients by the Chicago office, which compiled it from mailed material sent by bureaus in the cities represented.

Sincerely.

Jesse Bogue for
Robert Loughran

94-8-95-208

ENCLOSURE

Federal Bureau of Investigation
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
DEC 3 1948
CHICAGO OFFICE
ROUTED TO | FILE

# Juvenile Crime Declines Noted In Many Cities

CHICAGO, Dec. 2 (UP)—Juvenile delinquency is decreasing in many major cities under the impact of vigorous official and civic efforts to control it, a survey showed today.

In a few, the situation has shown no improvement, or has worsened.

Violent crimes by teen-agers have declined in most of the cities surveyed, and fewer girls now appear on police rosters or in the case records of juvenile agencies.

**Most Cities Note Decline**

Although 1948 figures were not universally available, authorities said there was a downward trend in delinquency in Milwaukee, Kansas City, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Des Moines, Dallas and Omaha. St. Louis and Atlanta are holding their own, while New York, San Francisco and Los Angeles have noted increases in some cases of delinquency.

Most officials attribute delinquency to slums and congested living, broken homes, lack of parental love and care, late "dating" or dating at too early an age, and the formation of "gangs."

To combat the problem, they have launched impressive programs of correction, guidance and information among both children and parents. These range from Des Moines' "parents school" to New York City's big youth board. Space for wholesome recreation is one of the chief aims.

In general, delinquency reached a peak in the war years which continued until 1946, when the downward trend started in most areas. The war, with its emphasis on violence, also attributed to a high incidence of violent crimes by teen-agers.

Most authorities feel that the tide was turned when mothers returned to their kitchens from the factory and the fathers came home from overseas to take a "firm hand" at the head of the family.

Milwaukee authorities believe that delinquency is down, despite the recent arrest of more than 20 white girls, Negro youths and older men on charges of indulging in sex and marijuana orgies.

**Recent Cases Spectacular**

"The recent cases of juvenile delinquency have been spectacular, but they do not seem to indicate an increase in juvenile crime," Assistant Police Chief Hubert E. Dax said.

San Francisco has had big increases in burglary, auto theft and immorality by boys, [illegible] had decreases in the number of girl offenders.

Boys account for the overwhelming majority of juvenile offenders. Girls are sex offenders and exponents of petty larceny in their desire to acquire clothing and jewelry "like the other girls." Cases involving sex generally have decreased since the war, although St. Louis has noticed an increase.

Some cities have found a return to the "carefree" crime of youthful exuberance, such as boys who steal a car to have a good time one night and abandon it the next day.

Los Angeles county has the problem of a tremendous influx of new residents who have uprooted the lives of their children and forced them to readjust to a different way of living. Probation officer John M. Beck believes it "miraculous" that delinquency has not jumped out of all bounds.

Teeming New York City has had a slight increase over last year in delinquency, but its record is still below the war years. Court cases involving girls are increasing.

208

WASHINGTON TIMES-HERALD
12-3-48

Editors Note:

Recent disclosures of teen-age sex, drug or liquor orgies in Milwaukee, Des Moines and elsewhere have suggested that juvenile delinquency is flaring again toward the peak it reached during the war. In the following dispatch, authorities of a number of major cities in the country reveal that juvenile delinquency, in general, is on the wane.

56259

-0-

Chicago, Dec. 2.--(UP)--Juvenile delinquency is decreasing in many major cities under the impact of vigorous official and civic efforts to control it, a survey showed today.

In a few, the situation has shown no improvement, or has worsened.

Violent crimes by teen-agers have declined in most of the cities surveyed, and fewer girls now appear on their police rosters or in the case records of juvenile agencies.

Although 1948 figures were not always available, authorities said there was a downward trend in delinquency in Milwaukee, Kansas City, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Des Moines, Dallas and Omaha. St. Louis and Atlanta are holding their own, while New York, San Francisco and Los Angeles have noted increases in some cases of delinquency.

Most officials attribute delinquency to slums and congested living, broken homes, lack of parental love and care, late "dating" or dating at too early an age, and the formation of "gangs".

To combat the problem, they have launched impressive programs of correction, guidance and information among both children and parents. These range from Des Moines' "parents school" to New York City's big Youth Board. Space for wholesome recreation is one of the chief aims.

more

ENCLOSURE 62-[illegible]-208

Federal Bureau of Investigation
U.S. Dept. of Justice
DEC 8 1948
CHICAGO OFFICE
ROUTE | FILE

In general, delinquency reached a peak in the war years which survived until 1946, when the downward trend started in most areas. The war, with its emphasis on violence, also attributed to a high incidence of violent crimes by teen-agers.

562650

Most authorities feel that the tide was turned when mothers returned to their kitchens from the factory and the fathers came home from overseas to take a "firm hand" at the head of the family.

Milwaukee authorities believe that delinquency is down, despite the recent arrest of more than 20 white girls, Negro youths and older men on charges of indulging in sex and marijuana orgies.

"The recent cases of juvenile delinquency have been spectacular, but they do not seem to indicate an increase in juvenile crime," assistant police chief Hubert E. Dax said.

San Francisco has had big increases in burglary, auto theft and immorality by boys, but has had decreases in the number of girl offenders.

Boys account for the overwhelming majority of juvenile offenders. Girls are sex offenders and exponents of petty larceny in their desire to acquire clothing and jewelry "like the other girls." Cases involving sex generally have decreased since the war, although St. Louis has noticed an increase.

Some cities have found a return to the "carefree" crime of youthful exuberance, such as boys who steal a car to have a good time one night and abandon it the next day.

Los Angeles county has the problem of a tremendous influx of new residents who have uprooted the lives of their children and forced them to readjust to a different way of living. Probation officer John M. Zuck believes it miraculous that delinquency has not jumped out of all bounds.

more

Add Delinquency KXY Rounds

Teeming New York city has had a slight increase over last year in delinquency, but its record is still below the war years. Court cases involving girls are increasing. 562/61

New York and other cities have attempted to take children out of the grim atmosphere of the court and turn their cases over to juvenile aid bureaus. In part this has complicated statistics available as to the actual number of delinquencies. But it has had beneficial effects, notably in the reduction of second offenders.

John Warren Hill, presiding judge of the New York domestic relations court, said that "if you use the definitions of delinquency and society's attitude of 20 years ago, the rate of delinquency is certainly no less than it was then.

"Twenty years ago such things as streetcar hopping were considered matters for the court," Hill said."Today they are not."

Authorities feel that society's attitude has changed, and that perhaps adults have relaxed their own standards of conduct.

The intensive efforts of cities to cope with the problem has been levelled in part at the parents. Des Moines has a "parents' school" which parents of children involved in delinquency are invited to attend.

In other cities, police and welfare officers are kept busy making speeches to civic and parents groups.

But the chief effort is directed at providing wholesome recreational and educational facilities for children.

The Minnesota Youth Conservation Commission, started last year, has had good success in cutting the delinquency rate throughout the state.

Los Angeles county has 91 community coordinating councils seeking

more

to channel youth activities into constructive work. Among other things, the county has a toy loan library and a camp for boys and girls.

New York has its Police Athletic League, which this year has a $1,000,000 budget for promoting recreation. Last year it spent $639,744, sponsoring 1,500 baseball teams, 585 basketball teams, and helped 30,000 other children participate in a variety of sports.

The New York City Youth Board, organized two years ago, also will spend $2,000,000 this year to prevent delinquency and promote social rehabilitation.

56262

Othe cities operate through similar agencies. But they fear that "not until Utopia" will the problem be solved completely.

End

January 14, 1949

Miss Charlotte G. Moulton
United Press Association
714 National Press Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Miss Moulton:

You will find enclosed passes for you to view the Inaugural Parade from Bureau space on January 20, 1949. The pass issued by the Federal Works Agency must be used to enter the building, whereas the other pass must be used to enter space occupied by the Bureau from which the parade will be viewed.

It is suggested that when you arrive at the building you go directly to the room indicated on the pass. The only building entrance which will be open to the public on the date of the Inaugural Parade will be the one at the corner of 10th Street and Constitution Avenue.

I want you to know I was glad to make these passes available to you and it will be a pleasure to have you with us on this occasion.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

Enclosure

JPM:DW

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

58 FEB 4 1949

RECORDED - 108
INDEXED - 108
EX-109

94-2-9-209

JAN 14 1949

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
JAN 14 4 21 PM
RECEIVED - DIRECTOR
FBI

CC-247

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

January 19, 1949

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

Jim Donovan of United Press told Mr. McGuire Thursday night that he was very impressed with the press release the Bureau put out January 13, on our statistics from the Fingerprint Division. He noted particularly our introductory lead which stated that there were more arrests last year than in any prior year and he wanted to rewrite the lead for his story pointing out that fact. Mr. McGuire told him that our figures could be considered most conservative because there were many localities where arrests were made by local police and no fingerprints ever taken due either to local legislation or to circumstances which might have militated against taking fingerprints at the time of the arrests.

Donovan stated that in writing his piece, as of overnight, he felt it would make a tremendous success because it was a "think piece which made editorial meat."

Respectfully,

L. B. Nichols

JJM:mdd

RECORDED - 57 197-8-75-210
FBI
3 JAN 27 1949

INDEXED - 57

EX-28

51 FEB 9 1949

THIS MEMORANDUM IS FOR ADMINISTRATIVE PURPOSES
TO BE DESTROYED AFTER ACTION IS TAKEN AND NOT SENT TO FILES

CC-247

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hogan
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

January 26, 1949

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

I talked to Jim Donovan of United Press about the desirability of his running a story on ten outstanding fugitives presently being sought by the Bureau. He was very much interested. I told him we were gathering pictures and a one page memorandum on the fugitives which would be ready no later than tomorrow so he could get the story out no later than Monday.

Respectfully,

L. B. Nichols

5-75-211

F B I
13 FEB 7 1949

LBN:mdd

Done
Returned to
LBN

60 FEB 8-1949

241

THIS MEMORANDUM IS FOR ADMINISTRATIVE PURPOSES
TO BE DESTROYED AFTER ACTION IS TAKEN AND NOT SENT TO FILES

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

ECK:GO

TO : Mr. Nichols

DATE: 2-2-49

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: Miles W. Vaughn
United Press Vice President and General Manager for Asia
Deceased.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

b6

[redacted] former Special Agent, now living at [redacted] called Assistant Director Clegg and advised him that Vaughn was a profound admirer of the FBI. [redacted] was in Tokyo and apparently had contacts with Vaughn.

The problem is whether or not a letter should be directed to Vaughn's widow who is in Tokyo. Vaughn was killed January 31 when a boat in which he was duck hunting capsized in Tokyo Bay.

A check of our files fails to indicate that Vaughn had had any contacts with the Bureau and it is therefore recommended that a letter of condolence not be sent

1 ENCL
96

EX-25

62-95-212

FBI
13 FEB 4 1949

ORIGINAL FILED IN

EX-25

62F[illegible] 11 1949

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Jones
Mr. Leonard
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

# *Miles W. Vaughn, Asia UP Chief, Drowns at Tokyo*

Tokyo, Japan, Jan. 31 (U.P.)—Miles W. Vaughn, 57, United Press vice president and general manager for Asia, was drowned yesterday when his sampan was capsized by a squall while he was hunting ducks in Tokyo Bay. Lost with him was Maj. T. R. Haddock, U. S. Army dental officer, of Cape Girardeau, Mo.

The bodies, identified today, were spotted in the water by an Army helicopter pilot.

Vaughn was an expert on the Far East. He had interviewed practically all the leading figures in China and Japan and had held important United Press posts in Brazil, Argentina, India, Peru, New York and other cities of the United States.

WASHINGTON Post
2-1-49
P 8

ENCLOSURE

SAC, New York

January 25, 1949

Director, FBI

In connection with Bureau letter dated December 23, 1948, wherein the New York office was instructed to be most discreet in future contacts with Mr. Earl Johnson, Vice President of the United Press, and Mr. Byron Price of the United Nations, I wish to advise that the Bureau is now in receipt of information which indicates rather conclusively that Mr. Johnson was not responsible for discussing the fact that a Bureau Agent had contacted him for the purpose of securing data on a former associate. Therefore, previous instructions pertaining to Johnson are hereby rescinded.

LBN:SO

RECORDED - 66

94-8-95-213

F B I

71 FEB 11 1949

INDEXED - 66

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAILED 11

JAN 25 1949 P.M.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mrs. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

60 FEB 21 1949

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Room 5744 1-25 1949

TO: ✓ Director
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Harbo
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Fletcher
- Mr. Mohr
- Mr. Carlson
- Mr. Nease
- Miss Gandy
- Personnel Files Section
- Records Section
- Mrs. Skillman
- _____

| |
|---|
| Mr. Tolson |
| Mr. Clegg |
| Mr. Glavin |
| Mr. Ladd |
| Mr. Nichols |
| Mr. Rosen |
| Mr. Tracy |
| Mr. Egan |
| Mr. Gurnea |
| Mr. Harbo |
| Mr. Mohr |
| Mr. Pennington |
| Mr. Quinn Tamm |
| Mr. Nease |
| Miss Gandy |
| |

See Me For Appropriate Action

Send File Note and Return

Clyde Tolson

February 7, 1949

Mr. James F. Donovan
United Press Association
National Press Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Donovan:

I wanted you to know what an excellent job I thought you did in presenting the story of the ten most important fugitives who are presently being sought by the FBI. I am sure that the widespread publicity of the pictures should be of material assistance in bringing about their apprehension, and I appreciate the understanding manner in which you handled the story.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

RECORDED - 100

INDEXED - 100

94-8-75-214

FEB 15 1949

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

LBN:SO

United Press Associations
INCORPORATED IN NEW YORK
GENERAL OFFICES
NEWS BUILDING NEW YORK CITY

JULIUS FRANDSEN
NEWS EDITOR, WASHINGTON BUREAU
714 NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING
WASHINGTON 4, D.C.

February 12, 1949

62255

The Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Hoover:

Jim Donovan showed me your note about the "10 Most Wanted Men" story, and I want to join him in thanking you and Lou Nichols for working up the material for him. It made a good story for our papers, and I hope that it will prove of service to the FBI too.

I regret to tell you that I am having to withdraw Donovan from the FBI run for a while. This, of course, has nothing to do with his work there. Some unexpected resignations created a situation in which I simply have to use his talents inside the office for the present. I hope that sometime later I can send him back there. In the meantime, I am assigning there Mr. Laurence Gonder, and I feel sure you will find him a trustworthy and capable reporter.

Sincerely yours,

Julius Frandsen

Julius Frandsen

INDEXED - 39

94-4-95-215

February 16, 1949 56254

RECORDED - 39

94-8-95-215

Mr. Julius Frandsen
News Editor, Washington Bureau
United Press Associations
714 National Press Building
Washington 4, D. C.

Dear Mr. Frandsen:

It was most kind of you to take time out to write me as you did on February 12. We have enjoyed very much our association with Jim Donovan and, in fact, with all of the members of the United Press staff who have been assigned to the Department. I appreciate particularly the manner in which the United Press and Acme News Service handled Mr. Donovan's story on the ten most wanted fugitives, and I quite understand the situation which arose necessitating the withdrawing of Mr. Donovan from our run. You may rest assured that we will continue to render every cooperation to his successor.

If at any time you feel we can be of assistance, I hope you will not hesitate to call upon us.

Sincerely yours,

[illegible]

Tolson
Clegg
Glavin
Ladd
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Egan
Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
LBN & SO FILED 8
FEB 18 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

5 MAR 9 1949

878

RECEIVED ROOM
FBI
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
FEB 17 9 39 AM '49

FBI - DIRECTOR

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET
FOI/PA# 1416857-000

Total Deleted Page(s) = 5
Page 69 ~ b6; b7C;
Page 70 ~ b6; b7C;
Page 71 ~ b6; b7C;
Page 72 ~ b6; b7C;
Page 118 ~ Duplicate;

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X Deleted Page(s) X
X No Duplication Fee X
X For this Page X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

# FREEDOM OF INFORMATION AND PRIVACY ACTS

SUBJECT United Press International

FILE NUMBER 94-8-95

SECTION NUMBER 4

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

# Office Memorandum • UNITED S GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: February 11, 1949

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT:

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

For record purposes, Jim Donovan of the United Press stated they had an inquiry to the effect the FBI and the U. S. Attorney in New Orleans had been conferring with the state chairman and secretary of the Democratic Committee of Louisiana that it was suggested the Department of Justice and the FBI were laying down laws on voting rights of Negroes. They were wondering if this was the beginning of a program which would extend through the South.

RECORDED

FEB 11 [illegible] 13

I told Donovan at the time that I [illegible] a matter. After checking with the Investigat[illegible] Wyly at New Orleans, I called Donovan back an[illegible] as the FBI is concerned we knew nothing about such a matter and had not had the conferences alleged.

EX-31

LBN:hmc

62MAR 1 1949 301

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

March 3, 1949

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

Larry Gonder of United Press inquired of Mr. McGuire today if the Bureau maintained a pick-up list of Communists and inquired as to the size of the list having in mind using an item like this in a general story to tie into the announcement made in New York yesterday by Foster and Dennis that in the event of war with Russia their alliance would be with Russia. Over a year ago we told Gonder specifically that we had no comment to this question and he was reminded that our situation was the same pointing out that the Bureau would have been derelict on Pearl Harbor Day if we had not been prepared at that time to take immediate action. Gonder was advised that since his question tied into the announcement made in New York in connection with the present trial that he might care to check his question with the Department. Gonder said he might take it up with Peyton Ford or Campbell.

Respectfully,

L. B. Nichols

61 R-7

RECORDED - 61
INDEXED - 61

94-8-95-217
F B I
31 MAR 11 1949

cc - Mr. Ladd

JJM:dmh

THIS MEMORANDUM IS FOR ADMINISTRATIVE PURPOSES
TO BE DESTROYED AFTER ACTION IS TAKEN AND NOT SENT TO FILES

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: March 10, 1949

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT:

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

As a matter of information, Larry Gonder, the new United Press correspondent assigned to the Department (I have my fingers crossed on him), states that Francis Adams Henson is Walter Winchell's Washington man. He works for the publication "Common Cause" and for Winchell's attorney, Ernie Cuneo. Gonder states he has slipped Henson several stories that he could not use and he has heard Winchell later use them on the air almost verbatim. Gonder stated that if there was anything that we wanted Winchell to use we could give it to him.

This, of course, could very well be a trap and I frankly told Gonder we do not use Winchell, that we regard him the same as any other news reporter, that if he wanted to direct an inquiry to us we would answer it the same as we would Gonder or anybody else.

RECORDED - 39

INDEXED - 39

LBN:hmc

60 MAR 31 1949

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: April 8, 1949

FROM : L. B. NICHOLS

SUBJECT: LARRY GONDER, UNITED PRESS

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

With reference to the statement on the Babitch case which Larry Gonder of the United Press had prepared in line with the Director's suggestion, I cleared this with Dean Schedler. At first Schedler did not want to clear it. He used a rather lame excuse that then the Babitch case first broke he had declined comment on the basis that the Department has nothing to do with the case. He now took the position that it would be bad to comment on the case. I told him the Director was not commenting on the case but was merely using it as an illustration but Schedler did not like to have this done.

I think since he is in a controversy with the United Press the Bureau should pass it in its entirety. The result was that slight changes were made which are indicated with red ink on the attached copy. Schedler stated that it was then okey.

Attachment

CC - Mr. Nease

Gonder stated that he had never met the Director and would like to do some time in the future when it is convenient.

LBN:mrh 234

EX-100 RECORDED - 37

INDEXED - 37

34 MAY 18 1949

53 JUN 28 1949

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: April 4, 1949

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT:

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Larry Gonder of the United Press requested an interview with the Director last week. He came by this morning with the story he has written and told me it was not exactly what he had set out to do but that his office had instructed him to mention the Babich case and that it should be tied into the interview.

I told Gonder that the Director could not be put in a position of commenting on a specific local case and he agreed that the sentence scratched out in the second paragraph should be eliminated. I frankly can see no objection to the rest of the interview.

Attachment

LBN:hmc

EX-100

memo Tolson 4-8-49

57 JUN 28 1949

RECORDED - 37
INDEXED - 37

EX-100

94-8-95-220

34 MAY 18 1949

Night ---

Washington, April 4.--(UP)--FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover said that instances such as tonight's the Babitch murder case, which shocked the nation two weeks ago, should serve as "a tragic warning to American parents."

"Every day the newspapers, with stories of youthful crimes, tell the story of the failure of too many American parents to give their children proper moral guidance,""Hoover said. "The Babitch affair looks like another example."

Milton Babitch, 19-year-old Milwaukee, Wis., student, shot and killed Patricia Birmingham, 16, because Patricia refused to keep secret the pregnancy of her sister, Kathleen. Babitch trussed Patricia's body to a cement block, dumped it in the Milwaukee River and then eloped with Kathleen.

In a Milwaukee courtroom last week, after he had confessed to the crime, the victim's mother called Babitch a "good boy" and said he always had been mild-mannered, courteous and polite when he visited her home.

What, then, caused Babitch to kill Patricia Birmingham? While declining to comment on the Babitch case, Mr. ~~Without answering this question directly,~~ Hoover ~~said~~ pointed out that many youngsters go from "small troubles" to "serious crimes" because they have NO one they feel they can turn to when they get into trouble.

"This is primarily the fault of the parents," the top G-man said. "A youngster's start down the path of crime nearly always can be traced to the home he lives in.

more--

[redacted] 94-8-95-220

"If he is doing wrong things, it's up to his parents--more than anyone else---to set him on the right road by showing him the difference between right and wrong and getting him to understand and do the right things," Hoover said.

"The youthful crime rate has been running at record or near-record levels since shortly after pearl harbor. These crimes should NOT be taken for granted. A great majority of them can be prevented and many tragedies avoided if parents only would take a more sympathetic interest in the educational, religious and social activities of their children," Hoover said.

"And, he continued, "a visit to the woodshed once in awhile is NOT a bad idea."

In 1948, according to FBI records, there were three times as many "serious crimes" every day as there were minutes.

Nearly 32 per cent of all persons arrested during the year were under 25 years of age and most of them already had police records at the time of their 1948 arrests.

lg/

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: March 29, 1949

FROM : L. B. NICHOLS

SUBJECT:

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols ✓
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Larry Gonder of the United Press called. He had an idea earlier in the day and subsequently his New York Office got the same idea, namely of having Gonder interview the Director on the present trend in juvenile delinquency, its causes, and what can be done. This, of course, all stems from the Babich case in Milwaukee.

Gonder has not met the Director.

I told him I did not know if the Director would be able to help out in this but that we would take the matter up and let him know.

I can see no objection to the Director's seeing Gonder briefly and furnishing him with a few ideas. I could then elaborate and assist Gonder in the preparation of an interview if he desired this.

There is attached hereto, for the Director's convenience, a brief outline.

LBN:FML

Enclosure

I think Nichols can handle this. Handle with Gonder for me & agree. H.

CC - Mr. Nease

RECORDED - 37
INDEXED - 37

94-8-95-221

F B I

34 MAY 18 1949

53 JUN 28 1949

131

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: May 16, 1949

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT:

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

You recall a short time ago the United Press did a story, a paragraph of which was condensed in the Daily News. The story actually appeared in the home edition of the Times Herald for April 28. John Goldsmith, the writer, tells me it got excellent play around the country.

Attached is the story appearing in the Times Herald.

LBN:hmc

1 ENCL

RECORDED - 60 114-8-95-222

INDEXED - 60

EX-9

62MAY 23 1949

EX-9

MAY 17 1949

CRIME REC.

6 L R-7

T-H, 4/28

# FBI Keeps Eye On Reds by War Of 'Penetration'

By JOHN A. GOLDSMITH
United Press

The FBI has slipped hundreds of undercover agents into Communist party councils and subversive organizations here and abroad, informed sources disclosed today.

It is the same sort of "penetration" campaign the FBI used before and during World War II to keep an eye on Nazi-Fascist sympathizers.

Its purpose is to identify enemies of the government, watch their movements, and learn what they are doing behind their screen of fronts and coverup organizations.

**As Trusted Party Members**

FBI infiltration has been spotlighted by the trial of 11 Communist leaders in New York. FBI informants—both men and women—have testified about Red activities in which they took part as trusted members of the party.

FBI spokesmen don't like to talk about the bureau's undercover work. But Director J. Edgar Hoover has described it to Congressional committees. He has told Congressmen the Communist party and its fronts are getting uneasy about FBI infiltration.

The undercover testimony at New York particularly worried the party faithful, it was said, and caused a general screening. The FBI is known to believe, however, that most of its undercover informants have survived these hurried "loyalty" checks.

**Hundreds of Volunteers**

Information from the undercover force is constantly being analyzed at FBI headquarters. Informants are said to [redacted] hundreds of volunteers as well as many of the FBI's special agents.

Motives of the volunteers are generally described as "patriotic." Some are said to have offered their services after disillusioning experiences in high sounding front groups and Communist-dominated labor unions.

The FBI had undercover agents planted in one Communist party group in the eastern United States when it tried to burn all of its records on April 13. As a result, many of the "burned" documents are now reported to be in FBI files.

The FBI, according to reliable reports, knows where to pick up the Communist boss of a large city who suddenly left town without telling even his wife where he was going.

**Slipped Back Alone**

The agency also learned another Communist functionary, who made an elaborate show of moving from his home town with his wife and family, slipped back alone to his old haunts and is still directing party activities in his city—from the home of a friend.

Secrecy is the essence of the FBI infiltration campaign. It took an event of the magnitude of the New York Communist trial to lift the veil on one phase of it.

The FBI places great importance on getting its agents and informants into subversive organizations of all kinds. It considers it the necessary first step to gathering intelligence, preventing sabotage, and checkmating foreign spies.

Times Herald
Washington, D. C.
April 28, 1949

222

[redacted]

May 13, 1949

PERS. FILES

Mr. John A. Goldsmith
United Press Associations
714 National Press Building
14th and F Streets, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Goldsmith:

You were very kind and commendatory in your story on my 25th Anniversary as Director of the FBI. I could not let the opportunity pass without dropping you this personal note of appreciation. Thanks so much.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

LBN:hmc

59

cc: Mr. Jones

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 7
MAY 17 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

INDEXED 31

94-8-95-223X

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

JAN 9 1957

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

# Cops and Robbers' Game Has Changed Since Hoover Played It as a Kid Here

## and Many Think FBI Chief Contributed to Change

(See editorial, next page.)

By JOHN A. GOLDSMITH
United Press Staff Correspondent

J. Edgar Hoover — who always wanted to be a robber when the neighborhood kids played "cops and robbers"— today completed his 25th year as the nation's No. 1 law enforcement agent.

He became director of the FBI exactly a quarter century ago. During that time he has served under four Presidents and eight Attorneys General.

"I always wanted to be a robber," Mr. Hoover said of his small-boy days here in Washington. "So did the other boys. No one wanted to be a cop.

**BORN AND EDUCATED HERE**

"They tell me it's more popular now, to be on the side of the law."

Mr. Hoover did not mention it, but many Government officials believe his example and the work of the FBI have contributed to that change in youthful attitudes. Few men in public life have been more active in fighting juvenile delinquency and trying to give the kids a better start.

Born in Washington, Hoover attended local schools and graduated from Central High in 1913. Working as a clerk in the Library of Congress in the daytime, he won his bachelor's and master's law degrees by attending George Washington University at night and joined the Justice Department in 1917.

In 1921 he was made assistant director of the Bureau of Investigation, a small Justice Department agency which seldom investigated anything more exciting than crime on Indian reservations. When a shakeup forced the resignation of William J. Burns as bureau director in 1924, Mr. Hoover became acting director.

J. EDGAR HOOVER
*25 years under four Presidents.*

Seven months later, then Attorney General Harlan Fiske Stone — who had set out to find the "best available man" to reorganize the bureau— announced that he had found his man, Mr. Hoover.

**STARTED FROM SCRATCH**

When Mr. Hoover took over, the bureau had no laboratory, no scientific instruments. Its agents were unarmed and they had no authority to arrest anybody.

Mr. Hoover has been given much of the credit for turning the agency into one of the finest scientific law enforcement agencies in the world. Its major accomplishments include:

• A successful war against gangsters during and immediately after prohibition. John Dillinger, Pretty Boy Floyd, Machine Gun Kelly, Alvin Karpis and many other "public enemies" were taken out of circulation by the bureau— which added a "Federal" to its name in 1935. Mr. Hoover personally led many of the gangland raids.

• Elaborate counterespionage preparations before World War II enabled the FBI to pick up thousands of enemy aliens during the early days of the U. S. war effort. No single instance of foreign-directed sabotage was allowed to interrupt that effort.

• The "infiltration" of FBI informants into Communist Party councils and the ranks of subversive groups. This campaign, still under way, recently has been highlighted by the testimony of FBI undercover agents at the New York trial of 11 Communist leaders.

"The job is never done," Mr. Hoover said today, using an old Hoover motto to answer a question about the outlook for the next 25 years. "I hope I'll be able to keep up with it."

Ltr. to Belmont 5/17/49 EHP

94-8-95-2234

Washington News
Page 4

May 13, 1949

Mr. Lyle C. Wilson
United Press Associations
714 National Press Building
14th and F Streets, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

94-8-95-223

Dear Lyle:

It was very kind of you to write me as you did on May 9, 1949. As I look back over the past 25 years it seems as though only a few days have passed. The Bureau's achievements, I am confident, are a result of the loyal, sacrificial efforts of its men and women supported by such stalwart citizens as you. In fact, I have always considered you as a real ally in our struggles.

Again, thanks for everything you have done and, more particularly, thanks for your sentiments as expressed in your letter.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely,

J. Edgar Hoover

cc: Mr. Jones

LBN

INDEXED - 126

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
MAY 17 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

267

RECEIVED - DIRECTOR
F B I
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
MAY 16 11 10 AM '49

RECEIVED FBI
MAY 16 10 06 AM '49
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
MAIL ROOM

United Press Associations
INCORPORATED IN NEW YORK
GENERAL OFFICES
NEWS BUILDING NEW YORK CITY

LYLE C. WILSON
GENERAL WASHINGTON MANAGER
NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Candy

May 9, 1949

The Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Edgar:

This is to congratulate the Bureau, the Department and the public on your 25 years' association with the FBI. I haven't budged any from the opinion I formed many years ago that your administrative job in organizing and directing the Bureau is the standout achievement of any civil servant in our times. None would be so heartless as to want to work you to death, but along with all good Americans I must confess to the hope that you'll put in another 25 years in the Bureau for the common welfare.

Sincerely,

Lyle C. Wilson

RECORDED 124-8-75-283
FBI
34 MAY 23 1949

Ord. 5/13/49
18.2

COPY: jm

OFFICE MEMORANDUM UNITED GOVERNMENT

TO: Mr. Tolson DATE: June 10, 1949

FROM: L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT:

Larry Gonder of the United Press and Martha Kearney Of INS came by the office. Gonder requested information which could be used regarding FBI informants such as the number, how reliable, what their pay was and so forth. I told him that absolutely there was no comment that we could make. He thought that the news in the last few days had not been too good, that the person who understands will know that the person who doesn't know the facts will believe it is the FBI making the charge of Communism against the individuals whose names are being brought out in the Coplon case.

Shortly thereafter, Mariam Ottenberg of the Star called. She, of course, is fairly well familiar with the Bureau. I have talked to her on numerous occasions in the past about the Loyalty Program and its workings. We have gone into the subject of informants and she wants to write a story without attribution pointing out the fact that because there is derogatory information in our files it does not mean that we believe the information or that we vouch for it but that we have to report what is told us. She was prompted by the brandishing about of names in the Coplon case. I told her that there was nothing that we could say in connection with any of the names brought out in the Coplon case, that we would refuse all comment and woould continue to refuse all comment.

She then told me, off the record, that the Star had been calling the Washington people whose names had been mentioned, that the people they called stated that they knew where the information comes from and that it is not reliable. She then asked me if I knew the name of Mary Van Castell. I told her that I could not comment on names. She then stated that one person whose name was mentioned has stated that Mary Van Castell was the only informant. She asked who could talk about this. I told her that the Attorney General was the head of the Department and I knew of no place where she could go since she said the Attorney General approved it and there was no point in contacting him. She stated that she might endeavor to take this up with one of the members of either the House or Senate Judiciary Committee, who is a lawyer, who was souund and fairminded about the action. She commented on the Washington News editorial and stated that she has heard more comments on approval about this than any other editorial she has heard about. She then stated that she was in a very awkward position in view of the Star's editorial.

We will make absolutely no comment. The A. G. brought this about. Let him handle it now. H.

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

INDEXED - 117 94-8-95-224

NOT RECORDED
76 JUN 27 1949

JUL 1 1949

INITIALS OF ORIGINAL

CC-247

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

June 13, 1949

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

Larry Gonder of UP stopped by today with Maureen Gothlin of UP. Miss Gothlin apparently is going to cover this building for UP for this week and possibly next in view of a change of UP personnel and force in their assignments. Gonder inquired as to whether the Director was going to make a response to Condon's statements. I told him there was no comment.

[redacted] b6

[redacted] b6

[redacted] b6

Respectfully,

L. B. Nichols

62 JUL 6 1949

JJM:mrh

INDEXED - 67

94-8-95-225

FBI

13 JUN 23 1949

THIS MEMORANDUM IS FOR ADMINISTRATIVE PURPOSES
TO BE DESTROYED AFTER ACTION IS TAKEN AND NOT SENT TO FILES

July 6, 1949

Mr. Lyle Wilson
United Press Associations
714 National Press Building
14th and F Streets, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Lyle:

In line with your conversation with Louis Nichols yesterday afternoon, I am sending you a copy of the communication that was mentioned. I certainly concur in our mutual friend's appraisal of you.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosure

Lyle Asked for copy

LBN:hmc

RECORDED - 100
INDEXED - 100

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 16
JUL 6 - 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

62 JUL 18 1949

FBI
45 JUL 8 1949

RECEIVED - DIRECTOR
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
JUL 6 2 26 PM '49

FBI
JUL 6 3 05 PM '49

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

July 8, 1949

DIRECTOR, FBI

RECORDED - 100
INDEXED - 100

94-1-95-227

EX-1

Pursuant to your instructions to ascertain the identity of the "Justice Department Officials" appearing as a source of the United Press dispatch in the Washington Daily News for July 6, I wish to advise that in line with your suggestion Mr. Walker Stone of Scripps-Howard Papers was queried about the identity of the "Justice Department Officials."

Stone said he had read the story in the paper, it was a United Press dispatch, he did not know the identity of either the author of the story or the "Justice Department Officials." Accordingly, Mr. Lyle Wilson, head of the Washington Bureau of the United Press was queried as to the identity of the "Justice Department Officials." Mr. Wilson stated this was a matter between himself and the reporter, that he was satisfied that the story was legitimate and that since the story indicated that it came from "Justice Department Officials" he was satisfied that it did come from "Justice Department Officials." However, he declined as a matter of policy to identify the "Justice Department Officials."

a.b.o. office closed 7:10 PM 7-8-49

LBN:mrh

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

FBI
TIME 10:20 AM
DATE 7-9-49
BY

52 JUL 27 1949

FBI
RECEIVED-DIRECTOR
JUL 9 9 21 PM '49
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

FBI
RECEIVED-DIRECTOR
JUL 13 1 15 PM '49
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

OFFICE OF
THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Tolson
Ladd
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

7/6

Hoover

United Press Association
Edgar:-

Please find out for me who the "Justice Department officials" are in this article.

Perhaps he otherwise could tell us.

1cc

2 ENCL
Clipping
Rec'd 7-1

RECORDED - 100 94-8-95-227
7-1
5 JUL 20 1949
FBI

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 94-4-1273-

# FBI Counterspy Ring Is Broken

## Justice Dept. Blames Coplon and Commie Trials

By United Press

Justice Department officials said today the FBI has lost "many of its best informants" since the Judith Coplon spy trial. One worked in the Russian Embassy here.

—News-Acme.

Between a stack of legal books and the records of her Washington trial sits Judith Coplon. Scene is in the New York office of her attorney. Judy will be tried o.: an espionage charge in the big town.

These officials would not reveal just how many informants quit their undercover work. But they left no doubt the number is substantial.

The FBI, it was said, now must begin a long job of finding and placing new contacts in the Communist Party's network of underground and "front" organizations.

Justice Department officials estimated it will take the FBI some years to re-establish its counter-spy activities to the point of efficiency that existed up to a few months ago. The breakdown in the FBI's informant system stems from two big Federal Court cases—the Coplon trial and the New York trial of 11 leaders of the U. S. Communist Party.

In the New York trial, some of the Justice Department's chief witnesses against the top Communists were FBI informants who gathered evidence thru long years of association with the party and its operations.

**LIVES ENDANGERED**

The department deliberately brought these informants in as witnesses and willingly revealed their clandestine activities in the hope their testimony would provide absolute proof the U. S. Communist Party is a master conspiracy trying to overthrow the Government. This was a calculated sacrifice of future work by these informants.

The very fact that the names and activities of certain informants were revealed destroyed their future usefulness and, in some cases, may have placed their lives in danger. The effect of this may be to make other informants or potential recruits reluctant to continue or start working for the FBI.

The Coplon trial was different and it was there that the FBI informant program suffered its biggest setback.

Despite vigorous and repeated protests by the Justice Department, Judge Albert L. Reeves ordered into evidence secret FBI reports from which Miss Coplon subsequently was convicted of making illegal summaries.

**JUSTICE EMBARRASSED**

These reports, for the most part, contained unevaluated information or mere "tips" about the conduct of assorted citizens.

Judge Reeves' ruling the FBI documents had to be presented placed the Justice Department in an embarrassing and unprecedented position.

It gave the Department a choice of dropping the case against Miss Coplon or submitting the documents, smearing the seemingly innocent people, and agreeing that in future trials secret FBI reports would be offered in evidence as a matter of course.

Attorney General Tom C. Clark, over the objection of FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover, in some cases, decided to produce the reports and continue the prosecution of Miss Coplon.

## Two Indicted for Stock Deal, Used Car Sales

Two men today are under indictment for "false pretenses" in an alleged stock swindle and used car deals.

Raymond P. Smith, 1106 North Pitt-st, Alexandria, was indicted on four counts for the sale of stock in a silver mine to Phillips Moore, Holmes Run Road, Falls Church, and James P. Cockey, 4400 18th-st nw. The men said they never got the stock or their money back.

Claude R. Wallace, 1319 First-st ne, accused of taking an auto from Mrs. Drusila H. Fomick, 1614 Preston Road, Alexandria, and Hedrick L. Wolford, 201 Elmira-st sw, to sell by falsely representing himself as a property owner.

There was a young girl named McChews,
Afflicted with vacation blues;
"I wonder," said she,
"What's new in D. C.?"
(She should have subscribed to THE NEWS!)

Be Sure to Take—
The News
on YOUR Vacation
8 CENTS A WEEK
BY MAIL!
See Your Carrier Boy — Call Di. 7777


## Wholesale Food at OPA Level

NEW YORK, July 6—The Dun & Bradstreet wholesale food price index has declined to the level that prevailed when the OPA expired Oct. 8, 1946, it was announced today. The index now stands at $5.66, a decline of 3 cents from the previous week. It is $1.46 below a year ago or 20¼ per cent.

## Lucky to Be Alive

—News-Acme.

Mr. and Mrs. John Stevens comfort their injured son David, 9, in critical condition in a Pittsburgh hospital. The boy was a victim of a wall cave-in which killed four and injured eight in a busy section of the Northside.

### 'She Offered Herself to Me . . .'

# Seaman Admits Slayings but Denies Rape Charge

By United Press

EUREKA, Calif., July 6—A Merchant Mariner admitted today that he bludgeoned two men to death in a wild orgy or murder but denied a young mother's charge that he raped her.

Henry Brun Guldbrandsen, 34, claimed Mrs. Eva Paget, 32, "offered herself" to him "as a means of soothing me" when he beat her on the head with the stone Indian club he used to crush the skulls of Peter J. Flint, 27, and Peter J. Jensen, 53.

**JUST RELEASED**

Guldbrandsen was released only three weeks ago from the prison at Chino, Calif.; where he served two years for stabbing a man 13 times with an icepick in a row over a woman.

Yesterday he walked into a newspaper office here and gave himself up.

He had been sought thruout the state since he went on his rampage Monday morning at Jensen's cabin, Candlelight Lodge, in northern California's "Valley of the Moon."

Guldbrandsen said that when he awoke Monday at the cabin he was "feeling kind of groggy" from drinking the previous night but was not drunk. He said he had "rapid pulsation and pounding heartbeat."

He had been staying at the cabin with Flint, 27-year-old Merchant Marine lieutenant at Boyes Springs, Calif., and Jensen, who was chief landscape gardener at the Sonoma State Home.

"I wandered out into the yard and found this stone grinder," he said. "I just went in and hit them."

Then he drove in Mr. Flint's car to nearby Londonside, Calif., where Mrs. Paget was spending the holiday with her two children.

Mr. Flint, who had dated her since she separated from her husband, had introduced Mrs. Paget to Guldbrandsen during the week-end.

Guldbrandsen said he lured Mrs. Paget to the cabin by telling her Mr. Flint had broken his arm and needed help.

**DENIES RAPE**

As they entered the cabin, Guldbrandsen said, he began beating her. But he denied he raped her.

"As a means of soothing me, she offered herself, and I accepted, he said.

Mrs. Paget charged he tore her clothing off her and raped her forcibly.

Later, he tied her to a tree. She passed out but regained consciousness and freed herself several hours later. Two picnickers found her, almost nude, as she wandered hysterically on a highway.

# Pound Devaluation Not on Tap; British Halt Dollar Buying

By United Press (See editorial on Page 28.)

LONDON, July 6—Britain acknowledged today immediate corrective action is needed to stop the rapid disappearance of her gold reserves but emphatically denied any intention of devaluing the pound.

Sir Stafford Cripps, Chancellor of the Exchequer, reviewed the economic situation in Commons. He disclased plans for coping with the crisis, exhorted the people to greater productive effort, and hinted that there might have to be some more belt tightening.

In the last three months, Mr. Cripps said, the country's gold and dollar reserves dwindled $260,000,000 to $1,624,000,000.

But despite the grim outlook, the Chancellor said, the government has "not the slightest intention of devaluating the pound." Speculation had arisen in many quarters that devaluation was being forced inexorably on the government.

**APPEALS TO U. S.**

Mr. Cripps anxiously awaited bad news of how close Britain is to bankruptcy was coupled with an appeal to Britons to work harder and turn out more goods for export. He also appealed to the United States and the Commonwealth nations to help by buying British goods.

(In Washington Secretary of State Dean Acheson expressed confidence Britain can solve her financial crisis with help from the United States and the British dominions. He didn't say the United States would give financial aid but told a press conference he was sure this country and the dominions would approach the matter in every helpful way.)

Mr. Cripps didn't even mention the controversial devaluation question in the course of his statement. But when a Conservative asked about it, Britain's "Mr. Austerity," a last ditch opponent of devaluation, snapped:

"His Majesty's Government have not the slightest intention of devaluing the pound."

**HIGHLIGHTS OF TALK**

His statement was made in the wake of increasing pressure from the U. S. and France for a general revaluation of currencies, and especially devaluation of the pound.

Other highlights of Mr. Cripps' statement:

- During the last three months the net gold and dollar deficit of the sterling area, not counting Marshall plan aid, was $628,000,000, compared with only $328,000,000 in the first quarter.

Mr. Cripps will take advantage of the London visit of John W. Snyder, U. S. Secretary of the Treasury, this week-end to "initiate discussions with the U. S. on the whole matter" of Britain's crisis.

- Britain has ordered a "standstill" on dollar spending. It will be continued for at least three months. Only the most essential dollar imports will be allowed.
- A new import program will be drafted this summer. It contemplates further reduction in the British consumption of foodstuffs and of certain raw materials now obtained from the U. S.
- British industry was asked to step up production, cut down production costs, and give preference to sales in the dollar countries.
- Mr. Cripps ruled out any thought of higher wages at this time for anyone in this country. Thus he criticized indirectly a current wave of strikes for more pay.

## Senate Approves Flanagan for PUC

Senate District Committee today approved President Truman's suggestion that James H. Flanagan be appointed to his third three-year tearm as District Public Utilities Commission chairman, at $10,000 a year.

004 COPY - mt

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Jones
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Hoover

7/6

Edgar:-

Please find out for me who the "Justice Department Officials" are in this article.

Perhaps Mr. Stone could tell us.

TCC

I most certainly don't know.

H.

memo to AG
7-8-49
lbn

94-8-95-227

CC-247

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October 19, 1949

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

Maureen Gothlin of United Press inquired today if it would be possible for the Bureau to furnish background information on the occupations most prominently noted among criminals arrested by police department throughout the country. She stated she had a client of United Press make inquiry to see if such a piece could be done since it might be of interest.

I told her we would not have statistical data available on this point and that as a matter of fact it probably would not be a very desirable type of story to do for there would be exceptions that could be made for any type of statement that might be written and further that regardless which occupation might be picked up as being the most dangerous from a criminal sense there would bound to be protest. Gothlin stated she did not think so much of the idea herself but just was going through the motions of asking anyway.

Respectfully,

L. B. Nichols

JJM:dmh

INDEXED - 84
RECORDED 94-8-95-228
EX-33

52 NOV 1 1949

THIS MEMORANDUM IS FOR ADMINISTRATIVE PURPOSES
TO BE DESTROYED AFTER ACTION IS TAKEN AND NOT SENT TO FILES

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. NICHOLS

DATE: November 2, 1949

FROM : M. A. JONES

SUBJECT: CIVILIAN IDENTIFICATION
Material for United Press

Tolson
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Attached is a general memorandum on our fingerprint files giving up-to-date figures; innumerable memoranda setting forth interesting cases including amnesia victims, missing persons, unknown dead and disaster victims. The following reprints are also attached: Civilian Identification, 25 Years of Identification and Operation Unknown.

We did not include the material on the recent Noronic disaster in that our work there was merely in cooperation with the Red Cross and not requested by local law enforcement. It is noted that the Red Cross recently asked us to issue a bulletin on the work [redacted] but we declined to do so [redacted]

b7D

It is noted that you desire to make this material available to Maureen Gothlin.

Attachment 11/2

ECK:mab Given to Gothlin

229

DEC 5

930987

930987

November 2, 1949

M E M O R A N D U M

RE: CIVILIAN IDENTIFICATION

The value of fingerprints, entirely apart from the role they play in criminal identification, has generally been underestimated. Few people realize that each month hundreds of identifications are made of missing persons, unknown dead, persons suffering from amnesia and victims of disaster through the use of fingerprints.

A quarter of a century ago the criminal records of Leavenworth Penitentiary were consolidated with the records of the International Association of Chiefs of Police. A total of 810,188 fingerprint cards created the nucleus of the Identification Division of the FBI. Today the files number over 112,000,000 sets of fingerprints, forming the basis of a service which is utilized by law enforcement officers throughout the United States.

The Identification Division's prime purpose, of course, is control of crime and apprehension of criminals through use of the more than 19,000,000 fingerprint cards in the criminal file. The extent to which this service is utilized is reflected in the fact that in the past 21 years over 135,000 fugitives have been identified through these files.

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E. C. Kemper:mab

In the FBI Identification Division there are two separate and distinct files; one, the Criminal Section, which is mentioned above, and two, the Noncriminal Section. The latter is composed of millions of prints of members of the Armed Services, Government employees, aliens, persons employed in National Defense work and over 5,000,000 fingerprint cards of persons who have voluntarily submitted their prints for identification in case of emergency.

It is estimated that the fingerprint cards in the Noncriminal Section represent approximately 62½ million people, while the Criminal fingerprint cards represent 7½ million, for an over-all total of 70,000,000.

930987

November 2, 1949

MEMORANDUM

MISSING SON LOCATED

The Identification Division frequently helps solve problems other than criminal. This is particularly true in the case of missing persons.

A mother in Decatur, Alabama, sought help in locating her son from whom she had last heard in September, 1947, at which time he was in Detroit, Michigan. A non-criminal record was located on the individual but no address was listed. A missing person notice was placed in the files.

Shortly after the mother had been advised that the address of her son was not known to the Bureau, a fingerprint card submitted by a railroad company, was received. As a result of the missing person notice in file against the record of the missing man, on receipt of the fingerprints, the FBI was able to give his mother his proper address.

The following letter, written March 13, 1948 was received:

"I wrote a letter to the address you sent me and I got a letter and picture from my son. I was surely glad to hear from him.

"I want to thank you and everyone that helped to find him very much. Your kindness is appreciated very much."

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Mr. Tracy
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Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

ECK:wrh

and I just want you to know that you have done a wonderful job and I thank you very much. Thank you from the bottom of my heart. Thank you."
(FBI Notes 4-24-48)

930987

November 2, 1949

MEMORANDUM

FATHER FOUND BY FINGERPRINTS

By letter of January 29, 1949, a resident of Ohio, wrote to the FBI in connection with the whereabouts of her father who had disappeared in 1936 and from whom no word had since been received.

A search of the files yielded fingerprints taken in 1943 of an applicant for employment in Cleveland, Ohio, who apparently was identical with the missing man. The card bore a Cleveland address which was furnished to the woman who had made the inquiry. On February 4, 1949, the following letter was received in the FBI:

"I received your letter of February 7, and wrote a letter to my father and addressed it to him in Cleveland, Ohio, and sent it out in the next mail. In today's mail I had the joyous thrill of finding a letter in my mailbox addressed to me in the old familiar handwriting of my father. It was one of the greatest moments of my lifetime and I want to thank you with all the gratitude I feel for what you have done for me.

"You may now remove my father's name from the Missing Persons file.

"My young 11 year old son, a Typical American boy and G-man fan is now in his 7th heaven telling "the gang"

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ECK:wrh

22

how J. Edgar Hoover himself found his long lost grandpa for him whom he had never seen.

"Mr. Hoover, you now rate at a new high with all of us. Thanks a million."
(FBI Notes 5-31-49)

November 2, 1949

MEMORANDUM

DAUGHTER-FATHER REUNION
AFTER THIRTY-ONE YEARS

A woman from Butte, Montana, had not seen her father since she was two years old. He had been missing for 31 years.

In hopes of locating her father, she appealed to the FBI for help. At her request a missing person notice was posted in the FBI Identification Division.

In August, 1949, the FBI informed her that information had been received concerning an individual in California who might be her father.

The tip was not relayed in vain. On September 6, 1949, she notified Director Hoover that the man had proved to be her missing father.
(FBI Notes 9-30-49)

ECK:wrh

930987

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November 2, 1949

MEMORANDUM

"BLACK DAHLIA" IDENTIFICATION EFFECTED THROUGH FINGERPRINTS

The fingerprints of an unidentified murder victim, sent to the FBI by wire photo from the West Coast, resulted in the immediate identification of twenty-two-year-old Elizabeth Short, the "Black Dahlia." Victim of a brutal torture-murderer, the girl's fingerprints were taken by Los Angeles Police and transmitted to Washington by the Los Angeles Examiner over the facilities of the International News Photos. Upon receipt in Washington they were delivered to the FBI Identification Division where they were identified. Only eight fingerprints appeared on the card. Three were badly blurred, yet it was possible to effect an identification with the two fingerprint cards previously on file bearing the name of Elizabeth Short.

One of the cards was submitted by authorities when Miss Short had applied for a position as clerk in the Post Exchange at Camp Cooke; the other reflected an arrest on charges of violating Juvenile Court laws.
(FBI Notes 2-14-47)

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ECK:wrh

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November 2, 1949

MEMORANDUM

MISSING BROTHER LOCATED

On July 12, 1948, a resident of Wisconsin, forwarded a letter to the FBI requesting assistance in locating his brother who had been missing for thirty-three years.

A search of the files yielded an applicant-for-position card for a man who appeared to be identical with the missing brother. This card, taken in 1943, reflected an address in Milford, Connecticut.

The above information was transmitted to the man who had requested assistance. His answering letter is quoted in part.

"This letter is to thank you for your extreme kindness in assisting me to locate my brother who had been missing for a period of thirty-three years. On receipt of your letter dated July 26, 1948, I immediately wrote to the parties suggested asking them to ascertain whether my brother was at the address that he gave five years ago at Milford, Connecticut. I immediately wrote them but before I received a reply, I tried a long distance telephone call at the address given. My brother answered the phone, the first time I had heard his voice for thirty-three years. We talked for some time and he wrote me a letter the following day.

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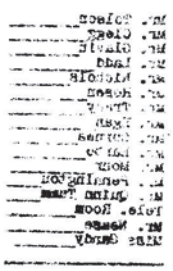
ECK:wrh

930987

"If there is any expense, Mr. Hoover, for doing me this favor, kindly let me know and I will gladly pay it, as you did more for me in one day than I have been able to do for years of inquiry and of following up leads that always led nowhere."
(FBI Notes 11-30-48)



930987

November 2, 1949

MEMORANDUM

NAMELESS MAN IDENTIFIED

A well-dressed man carrying a neat, good-looking set of luggage walked into a Decatur, Illinois, restaurant, set the luggage down and quietly collapsed.

Nothing on the unconscious man's person or in his luggage reflected his identity. When he recovered consciousness he was unable to recall who he was or anything about his past.

The amnesia victim's fingerprints, submitted by the Sheriff's Office, Decatur, Illinois, were received in the FBI's Identification Division on May 19, 1948. An immediate search resulted in the location of three non-criminal fingerprint cards which proved to be identical with those of the amnesia victim. One card, received April 18, 1944, reflected an application for work; another, received April 28, 1945, reflected his appointment to a job by the Civil Service Commission; and the third was a U. S. Army print, showing the man had enlisted on September 30, 1946, at Indianapolis, Indiana.

All three cards reflected the same address, place of birth and date of birth--March 9, 1928--as well as the victim's name.

(FBI Notes 7-30-48)

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ECK:wrh

November 2, 1949

MEMORANDUM

UNKNOWN DEAD IDENTIFIED

On June 5, 1948, a truck trailer without license plates was parked off the highway near Rocky Arbor State Park, Juneau County, Wisconsin. It appeared to be abandoned. Curious passers-by inspected the interior of the machine and discovered the body of a woman.

Examination by local authorities indicated that the unidentified deceased apparently had met a violent death. The condition of the body was such that it was difficult to determine age or race, but it was believed the victim was probably a 43-year-old woman missing from Milwaukee, Wisconsin. All efforts at identification through laundry marks, identification cards, etc., were fruitless.

The local Sheriff submitted the hands of the deceased to the FBI's Identification Division. Utilizing techniques developed through experience with hundreds of similar cases, the experts processed the hands for legible finger impressions. These were searched in the non-criminal files where they were found to be identical with fingerprints of an individual who had been fingerprinted in connection with employment in defense plants, Chicago, Illinois. At the time of her death she was only twenty-five years of age.

(FBI Notes 6-25-48)

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ECK:wrh

930987

November 2, 1949

MEMORANDUM

UNKNOWN DEAD IDENTIFIED

The fingerprints of an unknown deceased were forwarded to the FBI by the Sheriff's Office, Elko, Nevada, and were received on October 18, 1947. The victim had been killed by a train and his body was so mangled that identification could not be made locally.

Although the prints were poor due to the condition of the body, search of the Identification Division files revealed them to be identical to those of Francis Lester Gaffney whose non-criminal record reflected a number of applicant-for-position fingerprint cards.

The various addresses and other information listed on the cards were transmitted by wire to the Sheriff's Office, Elko, Nevada, on the same day in which the deceased's fingerprint card was received from that office.
(FBI Notes 2-25-48)

ECK:wrh

930987

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November 2, 1949

MEMORANDUM

MURDER VICTIM IDENTIFIED

A man was murdered on May 30, 1947, in Johnson City, Tennessee. His identity was not definitely established, but he was believed to be one George John Wilson*. The Sheriff's Office, Johnson City, forwarded the victim's fingerprints to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for verification.

A search of the prints through the files of the FBI resulted in their identification. The murdered man was found to be James Agnew Phillips*. Two previous fingerprint cards had been submitted in 1944 in connection with Phillips' application for the position of deckhand at the Boston, Massachusetts, Port of Embarkation. His address was given.

Information concerning the victim's identity was transmitted to the interested authorities by wire.
(FBI Notes 10-17-47)

* Fictitious

ECK:wrh

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November 2, 1949

MEMORANDUM

TEXAS CITY

Out of the first 33 fingerprint cards received by the FBI in connection with unknown individuals killed in the tragic Texas City explosion and fire disaster, 26 identifications were made. Of that number, 24 were based on the civil identification files. Out of a total of 92 fingerprints which have been submitted to the FBI in connection with the Texas City disaster, identifications have been made in 58 cases. Six identifications were made with the assistance of the list of missing persons supplied by the authorities in Texas City. Of this group one identification was made where only the right hand had been fingerprinted.
(Introduction FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin 9-47)

ECK:wrh

930987

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November 2, 1949

MEMORANDUM

NAVY MEN IDENTIFIED

A Navy launch from the U. S. S. Kearsarge capsized off Hampton Roads on June 1, 1948, incurring heavy loss of life. The bodies of 30 Navy and Marine Corps personnel were recovered in the ocean, Chesapeake Bay, and other waters in the vicinity of Norfolk, Virginia, from June 1 to June 10.

On June 22, the identification of all bodies recovered was completed by the FBI.

Naval authorities requested the assistance of the FBI on June 7. The bodies were all in an advanced state of deterioration when fingerprinted by a Special Agent of the Norfolk office at the U. S. Naval Hospital, Portsmouth, Virginia.

Positive identification of the thirty seamen was effected by comparison of the fingerprints taken from the drowned victims with the prints of Naval personnel on file in the FBI's Identification Division.
(FBI Notes 10-30-48)

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ECK:wrh

930987

November 2, 1949

MEMORANDUM

THIRTEEN CRASH VICTIMS IDENTIFIED

In 1947 an airplane crashed in a western state. All fifty persons aboard were carried to a common death.

Relatives identified some of the bodies; others were known by personal effects. The remaining ones, charred and mangled beyond recognition, bore no clues to identity save fingerprints.

Fingerprints from forty hands (all that were recovered) from the unidentified dead were referred to the FBI for possible identification after all other means were exhausted.

The condition of a few of the hands permitted the taking of legible inked fingerprints. In cases where the outer skin was destroyed, however, it was necessary to excise the inner skin, soften, scrape, straighten and photograph it between plates of glass with transmitted light in order to procure good ridge detail for comparison.

Twenty of the hands were identified as those of the thirteen of the victims, including three women. All of these individuals were identified through fingerprints placed in the FBI non-criminal files. Five had been fingerprinted as applicants for employment, one as an applicant for a pistol permit, four as Army personnel, two as Navy personnel and one, only, for the sole purpose of personal identification.

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(FBI Notes 12-23-47)

ECK:mrh

930987

November 2, 1949

MEMORANDUM

FINGERPRINTS NAME AMNESIA VICTIM

Mystery surrounded the young woman on the Cincinnati-Washington bus. Her ticket indicated that she was scheduled to stop at Baltimore but she could not tell her identity, where she had been, or where she was going.

West Virginia State Police at Romney, West Virginia, fingerprinted the bewildered amnesia victim at 6:30 a.m., November 18, 1947, noted the circumstances of the case, and forwarded the prints to the Identification Division of the FBI.

A search of the FBI files revealed the fingerprints to be identical with the Civil Service fingerprints received in the Identification Division on December 9, 1943. This card reflected the individual's name, her address, and the fact that at the time of the fingerprinting she was seeking work as a clerk-typist with the U. S. Government in Cleveland, Ohio.

This information was promptly supplied to the interested authorities.

(FBI Notes 2-25-48)

ECK:wrh

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930987

CC-247

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November 1, 1949

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

(1)

Maureen Gothlin of the United Press mentioned on October 31, that her office was interested in having her do a story about the non-criminal aspects of the FBI fingerprint files.

Mr. McGuire told her we would get the basic material together and would call her when it is available.

Respectfully,

V. B. Nichols

JJM:hmc

cc: Mr. Tracy
cc: Mr. Jones

RECORDED - 84
INDEXED - 84
G.I.R.-7
62-8-95-230

10
63DEC5 1949

THIS MEMORANDUM IS FOR ADMINISTRATIVE PURPOSES
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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nichols

DATE: December 14, 1949

FROM : Mr. Jones

SUBJECT: MATERIAL FOR MR. FRED MULLEN
United Press
Re: "WHY THERE ARE NO DILLINGERS TODAY"

Tolson ✓
Ladd
Clegg
Glavin
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Harbo
Mohr
Tele. Room
Nease
Gandy

There is being attached herewith a memorandum containing material to be furnished to Mr. Fred Mullen, United Press representative, Justice Department, Washington, D. C., in regard to a proposed article to be written by Mr. Mullen regarding "WHY THERE ARE NO DILLINGERS TODAY."

This material is furnished you for your approval.

Attachment

Fred Mullen
is interested in
A feature Story.
Will give to him
if you approve

O.K.

G.I.R.-4

1 ENCL.

EX-99

RECORDED - 46
INDEXED - 46

MAR 15 1950

231X

EX-99

FCH:fk

63 MAR 28 1950
92

Mr. Nichols

December 14, 1949

Mr. Jones

MATERIAL FOR MR. FRED MULLEN
United Press
Re: "WHY THERE ARE NO DILLINGERS TODAY"

There is being attached herewith a memorandum containing material to be furnished to Mr. Fred Mullen, United Press representative, Justice Department, Washington, D. C., in regard to a proposed article to be written by Mr. Mullen regarding "WHY THERE ARE NO DILLINGERS TODAY."

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FCH:fk

December 14, 1949

MEMORANDUM

"WHY THERE ARE NO DILLINGERS TODAY"

The final pages of the chapter in American history on the Underworld Gangster began on July 22, 1934, when John Dillinger was killed on a Chicago street while resisting arrest by Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Shortly thereafter, on October 22, 1934, "Pretty Boy" Floyd met death on an Ohio farm while resisting arrest by the FBI. "Baby Face" Nelson, murderer of three FBI Agents, was mortally wounded in a gun battle on an Illinois highway while resisting Federal arrest on November 27, 1934. On January 8, 1935 a hail of bullets ended the career of Russell Gibson, member of the powerful Barker-Karpis Gang. "Ma" and Fred Barker, leaders of the Barker-Karpis Gang were killed on January 16, 1935 in a gun battle with FBI Agents. On May 1, 1936, Alvin "Old Creepy" Karpis was captured in New Orleans after he had sworn he would never be taken alive and had threatened, in a letter to the Director of the FBI, to invade the FBI Headquarters. This arrest was led by the Director. Karpis turned white when faced by his captors and meekly submitted to the arrest.

The last fitful gasp of the notorious gangsters came from Alfred Brady and his gang who vaingloriously boasted they would perform deeds much more daring and dangerous than those of Dillinger and his gang. The boast came nowhere near fulfillment. Brady and his lieutenant, Clarence Shaffer were killed shooting it out with the FBI at Bangor, Maine on October 12, 1937. The gang was smashed at the same time.

Thus ended the infamous activities of such men as Dillinger, Floyd, Nelson, Gibson, Barker, Karpis, Richetti, Miller, Brady, and Shaffer.

Why have there been no successors to these who wrote such a sordid chapter in our history? Primarily because of the persistent and unrelenting activities of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in apprehending the desperate criminals of the '30's

Tolson
Ladd
Clegg
Glavin
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Harbo
Mohr
Tele. Room
Nease
Gandy

F. C. HOLLOMAN:fk:FEC:wrh

94-8-95-231X

ENCLOSURE

and the willingness of the FBI Agents to face the gangster and slug it out. This reputation of the men in the FBI rapidly spread throughout the nation particularly where it would do the most good--among hoodlums. Fear has struck at the hearts of the lawless. The criminal has been made a coward.

Another important deterrent to the return of the "Dillingers" is the tremendous advances made by local law enforcement and the excellent cooperation among the various law enforcement agencies. The test tube has replaced the "blackjack." Expert marksmanship has been substituted for inefficiency in the use of firearms. The FBI has conducted Police Training Schools throughout the nation and cooperates in the training program of practically every police agency in the United States, always pursuant to the specific request of the agency. Between September 1, 1948, and August 30, 1949, the FBI participated in 2,159 Police Training Schools, with a total attendance at these schools of 107,950 police officers and schools continue to increase. Subjects taught include Investigative Techniques, Judo, Firearms Training, Administrative Procedures, Laboratory Techniques, Fingerprinting, and many other pertinent subjects. Law enforcement has become recognized as a highly technical profession and as a result, the caliber of its personnel has shown a marked improvement.

A direct result of the intensified training of police and regular regional conferences held throughout the nation among law enforcement agencies has been an increasing cooperation among them. Many departments have installed radios and teletype systems in conjunction with other departments so that in a few seconds all agencies can be furnished complete information regarding crimes and wanted criminals.

Another deterrent to would be successors to Dillinger has been the enactment of legislation by Congress increasing the activities of the FBI. Principal among this has been the Federal Unlawful Flight to Avoid Prosecution statute which provides penalties for anyone fleeing from one State to another to avoid prosecution in State Court for certain major crimes. Thus the far flung facilities of the FBI can be immediately employed to cause the apprehension of certain felons who have committed local crimes in one State and then fled that State. The murderer, the rapist, the burglar, and many others may be tracked down by the FBI when evidence exists that they have fled the State in which the crime was committed.

Since the end of World War II, some individuals have sought the notoriety which among gangsters passes for fame. All have been struck down by the FBI before they could get a reign of terror organized.

Illustrative of these was Benjamin Franklin Rayborn who boasted, "I'll make Dillinger look like a piker." This boast mocked him as he stood before a Federal Judge in Louisville, Kentucky, on

March 18, 1947, and heard the Judge sentence him to 30 years in prison for crimes involving stolen machine guns and transporting a small arsenal in interstate commerce while a fugitive from justice.

Rayborn reached the apex of his "career" on September 2, 1946, when he led a gang of six masked bandits, armed with machine guns, revolvers, and tear gas guns into the Flamingo Night Club near Louisville and robbed the management and patrons of their money. As a parting gesture the bandits sprayed machine gun bullets over the heads of the patrons and fired two tear gas charges into the room.

On May 3, 1946, Rayborn and two other bandits pulled an armed robbery on the outskirts of Louisville and $10,500 in cash was taken. Again, on July 19, 1946, Rayborn and four other armed bandits held up three payroll cashiers.

During the robbery of May 3, Rayborn fired a tear gas shell into the face of his victim nearly blinding him. As the bandits fled the scene of the July 19 robbery, they sprayed bystanders with machine gun fire, wounding one.

On September 13, 1946, FBI Agents arrested Rayborn in a small room in a Buffalo, New York rooming house.

Two sub-machine guns, two automatic pistols, two revolvers, a high-powered rifle, seven tear gas guns, and a vast quantity of ammunition were found in the room. The surly bandit bragged that, if he had been sitting on another bed in the room nearer one of the pistols he would have shot it out with the Agents. The Agents had carefully planned the arrest, however, to avoid injury to Rayborn's wife and child who were with him at the time.

Rayborn received a life sentence in the State Criminal Court at Louisville, with the Federal sentence of 30 years to run concurrently with the State sentence.

Clyde Milton Johnson came about as close as any to being the successor to Dillinger. He had big ambitions and but for the intervention of the FBI he might have succeeded.

Johnson first came officially to the attention of law enforcement in January, 1943, when he was arrested by the Los Angeles, California Police Department for second degree robbery. On May 5, 1943, he was received at San Quentin Penitentiary to serve one year to life after his conviction for second degree robbery. He was later transferred to the California State Prison Farm, Chino, California, from which place he escaped on October 10, 1943. He was apprehended on October 15, 1943 at Glendale, California, after perpetrating another armed robbery. On December 11, 1943, Johnson was returned to San Quentin as an escapee as well as to serve an

additional sentence on a first degree robbery charge. On May 4, 1948, he was paroled and shortly thereafter embarked upon a career of crime that plunged him to notoriety nearly equal to that of Dillinger.

On September 3, 1948, he held up a grocery store in Los Angeles. Shortly thereafter he held up Ciro's Night Club in Hollywood, according to his admissions. He then proceeded East and held up the Cass Federal Savings and Loan Association in St. Louis.

Johnson had realized over $15,000 from these armed robberies. Billie Frances Hayes became his girl friend and together they traveled to Florida, Cuba, and Mexico on the proceeds of his crimes.

After returning to the United States, Johnson on January 14, 1949, held up the Hamilton Federal Savings and Loan Association at Baltimore, Maryland, obtaining approximately $7,250.00. Two weeks later Johnson and John Eugene Anderson committed an armed robbery of the Rock Hill Federal Savings and Loan Association of Kansas City obtaining $290.00.

The climax to the armed robbery activities of Clyde Johnson came on February 8, 1949, when he and John Eugene Anderson held up the North Side Branch of the First National Bank of Memphis, Tennessee, securing $43,662.00. Immediately after this bank robbery, Johnson and Anderson fled to Florida and on February 17, 1949, both were arrested by FBI Agents in Miami. Approximately $35,000.00, the greater portion of which was still packaged in wrappers of the First National Bank of Memphis, were found by the Agents in Johnson's car.

Johnson was incarcerated in the Dade County, Florida jail to await trial on Bank Robbery charges. Billy Frances Hayes, who later admitted she had gone through an illegal marriage ceremony with Johnson in Mexico City, arrived in Miami and took a room in a hotel near the jail. By gaining access to the top of this hotel she was able by the use of binoculars to observe Johnson and signals he transmitted. On March 1, 1949 arrangements had been perfected between Johnson and Billie Frances for his escape. The attempt was successful and Johnson and Billie Frances left Miami and again Johnson embarked upon a series of armed robberies in Atlanta, Georgia, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and Long Beach, California. By this time the entire forces of the FBI throughout the nation were thrown into the hunt for Johnson and his female companion. Pictures and descriptions of both were flashed to every law enforcement agency throughout the country. Every police officer in the land was on the lookout for them.

On April 21, 1949, the investigation reached its climax when Agents of the Indianapolis Office developed information that Johnson and Billie Frances were in Indianapolis. Billie Frances was arrested without incident. Johnson, however, attempted to shoot his way to freedom but was wounded by the Agents in the ensuing gun battle.

On July 13, 1949, Johnson was found guilty by a Jury in Federal Court in Memphis, Tennessee of Bank Robbery and Violation of the National Stolen Property Act. He was sentenced to a total of forty years and fined $25,000.00. Federal charges involving his escape and other charges are still outstanding against him. He also received an additional twenty years for Bank Robbery in State Court at Memphis, Tennessee.

Billie Frances Hayes, whose maiden name was Frances Louise Glaze, pleaded guilty to aiding Johnson in his escape and was sentenced by a Federal Judge in Miami, Florida, on July 8, 1949 to serve two years and nine months and pay a $1,000.00 fine.

James Luther Tatum made his bid for fame as a desperado on the night of October 22, 1949, when he and four others attempted to escape from the County Jail at Phoenix, Arizona, where he was being held as a Federal prisoner. Only Tatum made good his escape. Two of the others were killed by a night watchman who was assaulted. Tatum's freedom, however, was short-lived for on November 1, 1949, he was arrested by FBI Agents and returned to jail.

b6

Tatum was born [redacted]. His first encounter with law enforcement officers came on December 6, 1937, when he was arrested by the Muskogee, Oklahoma Police Department and thereafter received a sentence of five years for violation of the Postal Law. Subsequently, on September 15, 1941, he received a sentence of one to five years in the Arizona State Prison at Florence, Arizona. On April 13, 1943, he was released to the United States Marshal at Tucson for violation of Federal parole. He entered the Federal Reformatory at El Reno, Oklahoma on May 6, 1943, to serve the remainder of his sentence for violation of the Postal Laws. On May 28, 1943 he was arrested by the Sheriff's Office at Pioche, Nevada for burglary and was later sentenced to serve one to fourteen years. He was paroled on May 9, 1946. On January 26, 1947, he entered the State Prison at San Quentin, California to serve 0 - 5 years for another infraction of the law and on January 25, 1949, was again paroled. On August 18, 1949, Tatum stole a car in Las Vegas, Nevada and drove it to Phoenix, Arizona.

He had been arrested for this Federal offense and was awaiting trial at the time of his escape. He entered a plea of guilty to this charge on November 21, 1949, and sentence will be set on December 28, 1949. On the same date he pleaded guilty to Federal charges of escaping Federal Custody and is awaiting sentence on this charge.

Johnny Ray Smith was another hoodlum who seemed intent on reviving the days of Dillinger. He was fearless as long as he was facing an unarmed, helpless citizen. But the mention of the FBI quickly transformed him into a quaking coward.

Smith, together with Richard Dale Nunn and Robert Peter Jenks, escaped from local custody at Panama City, Florida on November 12, 1949, and on November 14, at gun point, kidnaped Alan Worthington Spearman, Jr. near Blountstown, Florida. The victim was transported in his own car to Elba, Alabama, where he was released and his car abandoned.

The FBI immediately entered the case after Federal complaints were filed against the kidnapers for violation of the Federal Kidnaping and Interstate Transportation of a Stolen Automobile statutes on November 15. Police officers in Alabama and Florida and Agents of the FBI established extensive road blocks and one of the largest man hunts in the Alabama-Florida area was begun.

FBI Agents established the fact that the kidnapers might be in the vicinity of Geneva, Alabama and it was determined that Smith was intimately acquainted with the structure of a local hotel at Geneva. It also was determined that Jenks had made purchases in a grocery store in Geneva since the kidnaping.

On November 18, 1949, FBI Agents determined that the kidnapers were possibly hiding out in the small hotel. It was also learned that the hotel had no basement but had a space of 30 inches between the first floor studding and the ground. One small outside entrance and a trap door leading up into a men's room on the first floor were the only entrances to this small space. The Agent's investigation reflected the fugitives were possibly hiding in this 30 inch space under the hotel. A light was flashed through the trap door in the men's room and a gum wrapper similar to gum purchased by Jenks at the grocery store and a shot gun were observed. The Agents demanded the surrender of the fugitives and no response was received until Smith rapped on the floor and indicated his desire to surrender. He came through the trap door after handing the shot gun out ahead of him. Smith emphatically denied that the others were under the hotel. The Agents thought otherwise, entered the cramped area under the hotel and captured Nunn and Jenks.

On November 21, 1949, Smith, Nunn, and Jenks pleaded guilty to the Federal offense of Kidnaping and were sentenced to serve thirty years, fifteen years and fifteen years respectively.

Thus the intended reign of terror of Johnny Ray Smith was ended within one week. The career of Johnny Ray Smith, who had been convicted for violation of the Federal Interstate Transportation of a Stolen Car on two occasions and who had escaped from Federal Custody once, was ended.

CC-247

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

November 30, 1949

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

Maureen Gothlin of the United Press inquired if the FBI was investigating the Izbrandtsen Steamship Freight Line since this was an American line operating ships in Communist dominated areas in China. The ships have been fired upon and the steamship line has appealed to the State Department for help but the State Department has advised that no help can be forthcoming since the line should not have its ships in China in the first place. Gothlin thought that possibly this American line in endeavoring to ship in Communist dominated areas in China might not in fact have some tie-in with the Communists and therefore might be subject to some scrutiny by the FBI.

We have no record in the Bureau's files on the Izbrandtsen Steamship Line and a check made with Inspector H. B. Fletcher reflected that we have no inquiries being made concerning this company. Accordingly, Gothlin was informed that there was no comment that we could give but for her own evaluation there have been no investigative interests on the Bureau's part in the absence of any indication of a violation within our jurisdiction.

Respectfully,

L. B. Nichols

JJM:mas

cc - Mr. Ladd

RECORDED - 68

INDEXED - 68

94-8-95-231

5 JAN 9 1950

THIS MEMORANDUM IS FOR ADMINISTRATIVE PURPOSES
TO BE DESTROYED AFTER ACTION IS TAKEN AND NOT SENT TO FILES

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON

FROM : L. B. NICHOLS

DATE: January 5, 1950

SUBJECT:

Mr. Tolson
Mr. A. H. Belmont
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Carson
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Jones
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

Fred Mullen is interested in doing an article on fingerprints.

I gave him considerable material and he will, of course, show it to us before he lets it go.

LBN:FML

62-232

RECORDED - 55
INDEXED - 55

JAN 16 1950

JAN 16 1950

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: January 25, 1950

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT:

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Fred Mullen wondered if the Director could give the UNITED PRESS a statement on what people should do who handle large sums of money. This is obviously inspired by the Boston case. I told Fred it was inadvisable for the Director to do anything like this at this time. I do not think we should do this; however, if the Director feels otherwise we could get up a statement which could be given to the UP.

RECORDED - 104

LBN:hmc

I agree with Nichols — I agree. Let us first get facts in Boston case. H.

EX-

1950

copy:ahs

OFFICE MEMORANDUM . UNITED STATES GOVERNME

DATE: 1/27/50

TO : MR. D. M. LADD

FROM : A. ROSEN

SUBJECT: ROBINK

Gurnea advised that SAC Soucy had gotten an inquiry from the UP wire service that the Brinks office in Chicago had released information concerning the robbery to the FBI. A check was made by the Boston office to find out if such a release was given and the inquiries produced the following results:

Brinks in Boston at about 11:30 a.m. today did give out a release to the effect that information had been given in a letter to the Deputy Superintendent of Police, Daley, concerning items which were taken in the Brinks robbery. Nothing was said in the Boston release by Brinks concerning having given information to the FBI.

b7D

AR:WW

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

---

TO: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

Transmit the following message to:

CABLE
~~RADIOGRAM~~ 2-3-50

John A. Cimperman
Legal Attache
The American Embassy
London, England

RECORDED : 81
94-8-75-234
66-XE

LYLE WILSON, UP HEAD WASHINGTON, PROCEEDING LONDON SATURDAY SPEND BALANCE OF MONTH. TOLD HIM TO CONTACT YOU. DESIRE EXTEND EVERY POSSIBLE COURTESY IN VIEW OF HIS HELPFULNESS TO THE BUREAU. ALSO PUT HIM IN TOUCH WITH OUR PARIS REPRESENTATIVE WITH INSTRUCTIONS TO ADVISE MADRID SHOULD HE GO THERE. EMPHASIZE DESIRE TO COOPERATE EVERY POSSIBLE WAY.

HOOVER

Enc. 1754-1820
cc 1820-1820

LBN:dmh

cc - Foreign Service Desk

#401

FBI
U.S. DEPT OF JUSTICE
RECEIVED - DIRECTOR

FEB 3 8 15 PM '50
FEB 3 7 49 PM '50

RADIO COMMUNICATIONS
FEB 4 1 15 PM '50

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

50 FEB 21 1950

SENT VIA Cable 2/4/50 1:37 P.M Per LL

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: February 3, 1950

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT: United Press Association

Tolson
Ladd
Clegg
Glavin
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Harbo
Mohr
Tele. Room
Nease
Gandy

Lyle Wilson is leaving to cover the English election and will be out of town approximately one month. He will be in England until the end of February. I told him to contact John Cimperman in London, West in Paris and Presley in Madrid. I told Lyle I knew the Boss would want every courtesy extended.

A radiogram is attached.

Attachment

LBN:dmh

RECORDED - 87
INDEXED - 87
94-8-95-234
56
FEB 7 1950
34

sent 4m

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: 2/13/50

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT: Oswald Pace

For record purposes there is attached hereto a manuscript by Fred Mullen of his release on February 6, 1950 on the 10 outstanding fugitives.

LBN:dmh

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

RECORDED - 114

INDEXED - 114

EX-9

94-8-25-235

FEB 16 1950

EX-9

FEB 21 1950

ONITER (mullen)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.--(UP).--The FBI selected six new names for its list of the nation's "10 most-wanted fugitives" today.

They replace six others caught since the FBI provided the United Press with its original list a year ago. Four others named in 1949 remain among the most-hunted 10.

None of the 10 is wanted more than the other nine as the FBI has never designated anyone as "public enemy No. 1."

Some are wanted for federal crimes, while others are wanted on divers charges in various states. The FBI joined the states in the hunt because it is a federal crime to flee a state to escape prosecution.

Wanted notices spread across the land warn that the hunted men are desperate, probably armed, and will fight when cornered.

94-8-9-235

Anyone recognizing these men and knowing their whereabouts should contact the nearest FBI office.

ENCLOSURE

(more) fm

add fugitives washn x x x ~~corrected.~~ office

New to the list are:

Thomas James Holden, 54, Chicago native, wanted for the June 5, 1949 murder of his wife Lillian and her two brothers at the climax of a drinking party in a West Side Chicago apartment. The one-time "trigger pal" of Frank Nash, Alvin Karpis, Vernon Miller and other Chicago mobsters left Leavenworth penitentiary Nov. 28, 1947, after being confined since the late 20s for mail train robbery. He and another convict broke prison in 1930 and it was not until July 7, 1932, that FBI agents caught them on a Kansas City, Mo., golf course. During his freedom, Holden purportedly was one of the "outsiders who engineered the sensational armed break of Will Green and others from Leavenworth in December, 1931.

Lee Emory Downs, 43, native of Butte, Mont., expert safe-cracker who operated with holdup men and burglars in three Pacific states. He is sought for the holdup of a San Jose, Cal., telephone company office during which a safe was broken into and $10,800 in cash and checks taken. (more) fm

add fugitives washn x x x taken.

Omar August Pinson, 31, native of Joplin, Mo., wanted for breaking from Oregon State penitentiary May 30, 1949, while serving life for murder of a Hood River, Ore., policeman who caught him loading a truck with guns April 27, 1947. His escape followed many tries during which he even fired the prison flax mill to create confusion. Pinson, frequenter of cheap rooming houses and houses of prostitution, was arrested Aug. 25, 1949, in Gooding County, Ida., but in a subsequent gun battle with police, escaped.

William Raymond Nesbit, 50, native of Marshalltown, Ia., who escaped from the South Dakota state penitentiary Sept. 4, 1946. He was serving a life term, a 20-year stretch that originally had been fatally shot New Year's Eve, 1936, had [redacted] a man and severely wounded a woman for fear they would implicate them in a $37,000 jewelry robbery at Sioux City, Ia. They then placed the victims in a powder house and blasted the 3,500 pounds of dynamite and 7,000 pounds of black powder stored there. But the woman had managed to escape before the fuse detonated the explosives and lived to identify Nesbit and his pals.

(more) fm

add fugitives washn x x x pals.

Glen Roy Wright, 50, native of Malvern, Ark., who escaped Sept. 14, 1948, from the Oklahoma state penitntiary while serving a life sentence imposed in 1934 for armed robbery. Prior convictions included burglary and armed robbery and the FBI cautions that he previously has resorted to firearms in resisting arrest.

Henry Harland Shelton, 40, native of Indianapolis, Ind., wanted in South Bend for kidnaping and interstate transportation of a stolen automobile. Shelton and a companion, armed with knives, shoved their way into the car of a man leaving a small Michigan town tavern Sept. 17, 1949. The victim escaped after a wild ride through Illinois, Wisconsin and Indiana. Shelton's companion was caught after a gun battle with police in Kentucky Oct. 4, 1949, but Shelton escaped. He escaped Sept. 5, 1949, from a Michigan prison where he was serving 60-years to life for grand larceny, conspiracy to break jail and armed robbery.

(more) fm

add fugitives washn x x x robbery.

Old to the list are:

Morley Vernon King, 48, Wheeling, W. Va., native, wanted for the July 1, 1947, murder of his wife in San Luis Obispo, Cal.

Orba Elmer Jackson, 43, Barry County, Mo., native who escaped Sept. 18, 1947, from a federal "honor farm" in Platte County, Mo. He was serving a 25-year sentence imposed April 8, 1936, for post office robbery.

Morris Guralnick, 34, New York native, who broke jail July 11, 1948, at Kingston, N.Y., while awaiting trial for stabbing a girl who spurned his attentions. While being arrested in April 1948, he bit off a policeman's finger.

Henry Randolph Mitchell, 54, Lexington, Ky., native, wanted in connection with a $10,353 bank robbery at Williston, Fla., Jan. 21, 1948. A month before the robbery, Mitchell completed a 10-year term in the Florida state penitentiary for burglary and grand larceny.

5

---fm--

DESK:

FOLLOWING SHOULD MOVE ONLY IN EVENT YOU RECEIVE WORD FROM ME THAT ONE OF TOP 10 FUGITIVES HAS BEEN CAUGHT AND SUBSTITUTION IS NECESSARY

FM

XIX -0-

INSERT FUGITIVES WASHN X X X

Stephen William Davenport, 42, native of Keokuk, Ia., paroled from Leavenworth May 26, 1949, who escaped in July 1949 while being held in a Quincy, Ill., jail for hearing before a U. S. Commissioner. He had been arrested by Quincy police July 5, 1949, for interstate transportation of a stolen car. Davenport previously served 16 1/2 years in Indiana for murdering a policeman.

---ei--

fm

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: 2/13/50

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT: United Press

Tolson ✓
Ladd
Clegg
Glavin
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Harbo
Mohr
Tele. Room
Nease
Gandy

Martha Kearney of INS advised Mr. McGuire that Larry Gonder who used to cover this building for UP lost his temper with Lyle Wilson the day before Lyle left the country for England and complained to Wilson that he did not like certain policies of the UP.

b6

JJM:dmh

Not on Board Meeting List 2/17/50 mb

RECORDED - 140

INDEXED - 140

94-8-95-236

50 MAR 2

2/7

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. NICHOLS

DATE: January 16, 1950

FROM : M. A. [illegible]

SUBJECT: UNITED PRESS FUGITIVES

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Attached herewith are memoranda, glossy print photographs and Identification Orders for eleven badly wanted fugitives which you desired for United Press.

Four of the men were included in last year's roster of fugitives and seven of them are new. We have included one extra fugitive in case there is an apprehension prior to publication.

The following is a list of the fugitives to be sent to United Press:

Thomas James Holden - Identification Order Number 2298
Omar August Pinson - Identification Order Number 2293
Morris Guralnick - Identification Order Number 2206
Henry Randolph Mitchell - Identification Order Number 2207
Lee Emory Downs - Identification Order Number 2260
Henry Harland Shelton - Identification Order Number 2291
Glen Roy Wright - Identification Order Number 2225
William Raymond Nesbit - Identification Order Number 2161
Morley Vernon King - Identification Order Number 2167
Orba Elmer Jackson - Identification Order Number 2151
Stephen William Davenport - Identification Order Number 2287.

Attachment

CC: Mr. C. [illegible] Martin - Room 5720

ECK:mab

Approved by

RECORDED - 104

MAR 29 1950

52APR 3

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. NICHOLS

DATE: January 4, 1950

FROM : M. A. JONES

SUBJECT: UNITED PRESS FUGITIVES

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

In regard to the ten most wanted fugitives for the United Press, there is attached a copy of The News for February 7, 1949, which carried the item.

For your information, of the ten, six have been apprehended.

Those who have not been apprehended include:

Morley Vernon King - Identification Order Number 2167
Morris Guralnick - Identification Order Number 2206
Orba Elmer Jackson - Identification Order 2151
Henry Randolph Mitchell - Identification Order 2207

Accordingly, we will prepare six new write-ups and they will be submitted for your approval.

Attachment

CC: Mr. C. J. Martin - Room 5720

RECORDED - 104

94-8-15-238

MAR 29 1950

31

52 APR 3 1950

EX.-8

COPY

FBI 1253

~~SECRET~~

102575 HS.

Rec'd confidentially from 2-9-50 P³

January 9, 1950

[redacted] Per CIA

[redacted] b1 b3

[redacted] (S) b1

[redacted] b1

[redacted] b3

2-27-02

ributed to: [redacted] Per CIA

CLASSIFIED BY sp4 bja/pam
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 1

930987

THIS INFORMATION MUST
per oga ltr. dtd 11-27-01 sp4 bja/pam 2-27-02

RECORDED - 104

INDEXED - 104

~~SECRET~~

NOV 1 1961

94-8195-238X

FEB 10

FEB 21 1950

April 4, 1950

MR. TOLSON:

Lyle Wilson has just returned from his trip to England and France. He called this morning to report in.

Tom Edwards, General Counsel of the United Press, is being taken on a special tour, tomorrow, Wednesday, at 10 a.m. by Special Agent E. C. Kemper of the Crime Records Section. Fred Mullen is going to bring in Edwards.

Lyle wondered if it would be possible for the Director to greet Edwards and his children. I told Lyle if the Director were in he would be happy to see them.

Lyle stated he wanted to get together soon and be brought uptodate.

He was very appreciative of a few contacts he had with Cimperman in London. He said Cimperman seemed head and shoulders above other people at the Embassy and impressed him as being a "smart egg."

Lyle asked that his regards be extended to the Director.

L. B. Nichols

930987

LBN:FML

CC - Mr. Nease
Mr. Jones

RECORDED - 81
INDEXED - 81

PERS. FILES

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: April 25, 1950

FROM : L. B. NICHOLS

SUBJECT:

Attached hereto is a story that Fred Mullen of United Press left with me on Friday. It is a rehash of an old one that he had done several months ago. I told him that we had no objection to it.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Attachment

LBN:mb

EX-125

RECORDED - 82

INDEXED - 82

240

ONITE FOR MONDAY

WASHINGTON, April 24.--(UP).--The present day criminal is proving his cowardice -- tough when some helpless victim is before him, but cringing when face the law.

Three of the nation's "10 most hunted men" recently surrendered meekly.

Fifteen years ago when gangsterism was at its height, public enemies with a vain sense of bravado were ready to fight anyone. The pal of one of the three recently caught chose to fight, but he was killed before inflicting any hurt upon his captors.

One of the top 10 surrendered meekly after being found by youngsters who called in police for the "kill." Another sought to escape notice by playing the part of a law-abiding tourist. The third tried to evade discovery by working as an itinerant farm hand.

All three were toughies when they held the upper hand

(more) fm

94-8-15-240

add criminals washn x x x hand

against the victims of their crimes. But cowed before the law.

FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover recently told the United Press that one reason why there are no Dillinger or Barker-Karpis gangs im the willingness of FBI agents to "face the gangsters and slug it out." Better trained police forces are just as ready.

The decline of the headline-hunting terroist began with John Dillinger's death 16 years ago when he tried to shoot it out with FBI agents in Chicago.

Alvin (Old Creepy) Karpis tried to outdo Dillinger's bravado by threatening in a letter to Hoover to invade FBI headquarters here.

He was captured in New Orleans with Hoover leading the arrest. Alive though he had boasted he would die before being taken.

Why have there been none of the Dillinger-Karpis gangsters? Hoover said it was because those who would seek such vain glory have been arrested by the FBI "before they could get a reign of

(more) fm

add criminals washn x x x of

terror organized."

The "10 most hunted men" on the FBI's list are tough, dangerous men. When cornered they might try to shoot it out. But they don't have a chance to form gangs and terrorize wide areas with robberies or stage wholesale jail breaks to get their confederates out.

Take William R. Nesbit who escaped Sept. 4, 1946, from the South Dakota state prison. He had been sent there for shooting a man and then blasting him to bits by detonating a powder house for fear the man might implicate him in a $37,000 jewel robbery.

Tough then, but when a group of St. Paul, Minn., kids discovered he was hiding in a Mississippi river bank cave and led police there, he made no attempt to escape.

Leroy Emory Downs used an elaborate, piano and television equipped trailer to pose as a tourist while a two-year hunt for him progressed. He was captured without a fight in Miami Beach, Fla., early this month by FBI agents.

(more) fm

add criminals washn x x x agents.

His trail included several transcontinental trips, but bit by bit information came in that led his pursuers finally to the Florida resort. He was wanted for a $10,880 robbery in San Jose, Cal.

It was his pal, Fred Walter Lennon, who engaged in a running gun battle with an FBI agent and a rookie state highway patrolman a few days before Downs' capture. Lennon was killed.

The third fugitive who had been among the top 10 was Orba Elmer Jackson who escaped from the federal honor farm in Platte County, Mo., Sept. 18, 1947. It was this mail robber who tried to lose himself by joining roving bands of farm workers on the west coast. He was found March 24, near Aloha, Ore., and like Nesbit and Downs, offered no resistance to FBI agents.

--fn--

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

FROM : L. B. Nichols

DATE: May 9, 1950

SUBJECT:

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

With regard to United Press using the Director as "Man of the Year," Fred Mullen told Mr. McGuire this morning that United Press over the past several months has each week picked some outstanding figure in Washington as a news subject warranting comment as the outstanding man of the week in Washington. This is a wire service story and is distributed by United Press to their radio station clients.

Mullen did not know which stations were subscribing to this particular service or which stations might use the material in their spot announcements of the news. He said he would try to find this out today and would let me know so that if there are to be any local broadcasts here we can be alert and listen to them.

JJM:mrh

RECORDED - 59

EX-6

241

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Room 5744 5-9, 1950

TO: ✓ Director
____Mr. Ladd
____Mr. Clegg
____Mr. Glavin
____Mr. Harbo
____Mr. Nichols
____Mr. Rosen
____Mr. Tracy
____Mr. Belmont
____Mr. Mohr
____Mr. Carlson
____Mr. Callahan
____Mr. Nease
____Miss Gandy
____Personnel Files Section
____Records Section
____Mrs. Skillman
____ _____

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

See Me For Appropriate Action

Send File Note and Return

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Clyde Tolson

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: May 9, 1950

FROM : L. B. NICHOLS

SUBJECT:

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

With regard to my previous memorandum concerning Fred Mullen of United Press using the Director's anniversary as the basis for a wire service piece on the Director as "Man of the Week," Mullen has further advised tonight that none of the radio stations in the Washington area utilize the UP radio story "Man of the Week" but the New York City radio stations all subscribe to it and use it widely.

Mullen stated the general practice is for the radio station, during that period when they make news broadcasts to fit the item in during the course of spot news and that there is no telling what time of the day it would be used by any station.

Mullen is obtaining a copy of the text which was sent out over the wires last night and will let me have it so I can pass it on to the Director.

JJM:LH

Thanks Mullen!

RECORDED - 26

INDEXED - 26

94-1-242

MAY 11 1950
2

copy; bw

May 15, 1950

MR. TOLSON

L. B. NICHOLS

United Press

We have had requests from both INS and UP for a new fugitive to replace one of the 10 who was recently apprehended There is attached a meorandum on Frederick J. Tenuto to be the new10th badly wanted fugitvie.

Bill Hutchinson hasalways asked for several days leeway in order to have mats prepared. The last time we did this Fred Mullen of UP stated he did not think it wasfair for him to have to wait on Hutchinson. I explained the idea of the mats and Mullen was agreeable. It would be my suggestion that since on the last wto we have held them up for INS that we talk to Mullen: I am sure that I can get him to make the suggestion that we set a release date, say on Monday, May 22, and thus avoid any difficulties with the UP. Failing in that we can agree on a release date a few days ahead.

DIRECTOR'S NOTATION: OK. Also alert Field. H.

LBN:LH
Attachment

INDEXED - 76 94-8-95-243
NOT RECORDED
45 MAY 25 1950

336
51 MAY 31 1950

94-8-5c7-272

Original copy filed

May 16, 1950

Mr. TOLSON

L. B. NICHOLS

United Press

I have talked to Art Herman of INS in the absence of Bill Hutchinson, and to Fred Mullen of UP. They both agreed to realese the story of Frederick J. Tenuto for the Monday P. M., papers May 22.

Barry Faris of Internation News Service wanted 30 pictures of Tenuto. These have been sent to him. The Field has been alerted of the release by a wire which was sent out today.

LBN:LH

62-8-502-273

Original copy filed in

62-8-95

NOT RECORDED
45 MAY 25 1950

336

MAY 31 1950

copy:mis

May 26, 1950

Mr. Lyle C. Wilson
Manager
Washington Bureau
United Press Association
National Press Building
Washington, D.C.

Dear Lyle:

I wish to take this opportunity to write you concerning the excellent presentation of the work of this Bureau in the case involving Harry Gold, as it appeared in The Washington Daily News on May 24.

It was particularly gratifying to note the good journalism displayed in this factual treatment of the story, and you have my sincere congratulations on a job well done.

I would also like to take this means of commending Fred Mullen, through you, for the excellent work which he performed in gathering the material.

Sincerely

J. Edgar Hoover

2 ENCL
1 Encl. with ltr.

ARA:jms:mrh

8-1810CN

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/4/8 BY 3842 PWT/lmw

INDEXED - 116

94-8-95-244
NOT RECORDED
76 JUN 9 1950

327

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 65-57449-2 1/3

# HOW FBI PICKED ATOM SPY FROM 1200 SUSPECTS

The FBI arrested Harry Gold after sifting thru a list of some 1200 suspects, the United Press learned today.

Contrary to some reports, Gold's name was not given to the FBI by Dr. Klaus Fuchs, British scientist who confessed he spied for Russia and who transmitted information thru Gold.

The only substantial clue it got from Fuchs was a physical description which fit hundreds of persons. Dr. Fuchs did not know the name of his contact man.

The FBI search started last fall after it had determined someone had betrayed atomic secrets to Russia. This led to the arrest by Scotland Yard of Fuchs in England last February.

All the FBI got from Fuchs was this composite picture of the man it wanted:

A man about 40 years old, 5 feet 8 inches tall, weight 180 pounds, stocky build, Slavic appearance, receding forehead and a round face.

FBI'S BASIC FACTS

At the outset, the FBI was certain that the man it wanted was a chemist, engineer or bacteriologist—someone of superior intelligence and familiar with the complexities of atomic science. The FBI also knew Fuchs had been in Santa Fe, N. M., Boston, Cambridge, Mass. and New York City at certain times. It also proceeded on the theory the go-between for Moscow and Fuchs was someone connected with a laboratory.

Furthermore, the FBI set 1945 as the target year—the last year that Fuchs was in this country. The FBI pattern is to start with the latest date and work back.

On that premise the FBI went to work. First step was to find the names of companies which had been issued permits to buy chemical materials. There are several thousand such firms.

Next—it was known where Fuchs had lived in New York. So all tenants of the building were interviewed to determine if anyone knew of Fuchs' contacts.

THEN TO NEW MEXICO

Then the FBI worked back. It learned Fuchs had left New York in the summer of 1944 for the Los Alamos, N. M., laboratory where the first atomic bomb was being assembled. FBI agents went to Santa Fe and checked bus lines, airports, travel agencies, hotels and garages. Other agents reviewed FBI files. They came up with a firm list of about 1200 suspects.

One by one, the field was narrowed down—to several hundred, then to scores, then to 12, to six, to three and finally to one—a man named Harry Gold of Philadelphia.

About eight days ago, FBI agents started questioning Gold. He seemed to fit Fuchs' description: Short (5 feet 6 inches tall); stocky (163 pounds; receding forehead; round face; a scientist (biochemist); foreign origin.

FBI agents asked him to explain his activities over the years—where he had been; what he had done. This information was cross-checked by other agents thruout the country. They found inconsistencies in Gold's story.

Then came the clincher:

Gold denied ever having been west of the Mississippi River. But when agents pointed out that he seemed to know a lot about Santa Fe, Gold broke.

Suddenly he blurted out to the agents that he was their man. (Earlier story on Page 3.)

Page

Times-Herald ____

Wash. Post ____

Wash. News 1

Wash. Star ____

N.Y. Mirror ____

Date: 5/10/50

ENCLOSURE 94-[illegible]-244

82-18400V

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/4/98 BY 3042PWT/lmw

## How Spies Are Made

The case of Harry Gold provides further evidence of how Communist spy rings make good use of an ideological approach in recruiting espionage agents. "I felt that as an ally I was only helping the Soviet Union obtain certain information that I thought it was entitled to," Gold was quoted as telling the Federal Bureau of Investigation agents who arrested him for alleged espionage. Dr. Klaus Fuchs, convicted British spy employed by the Russians, made a somewhat similar explanation of his reason for betraying his government. This ideological motive for spying was stressed in the report of the Royal Canadian Commission on wartime espionage in Canada.

The commission found that most of the men and women recruited for the Canadian conspiracy experienced an inner struggle between loyalty to their native land and loyalty to the cause of communism. The Russian spy leaders succeeded in convincing these Communists or Communist sympathizers that loyalty to communism—which meant loyalty to Russia, too—should be given priority over all other loyalties. Once convinced of the rightness of this concept, it was relatively easy to induce the recruits to prove their supreme loyalty by serving the spy ring. It was so with Dr. Fuchs and it was apparently so with the man to whom Dr. Fuchs confessed delivering written and oral atomic bomb information. Gold had been under FBI surveillance for several years, because of his Red associations. The FBI later linked him with the activities of Dr. Fuchs, although it is said that the British scientist never named Gold to the FBI. His identification as Dr. Fuchs' contact man was the result of long and meticulous investigation.

The "John Doe" to whom Gold eventually handed the stolen secrets remains unidentified. Presumably he was a Russian agent, working under orders from Moscow. The chances of his being in this country now would seem to be quite slim. He would be running a big risk to remain here after the arrest of Dr. Fuchs and the "complete confession" of the latter. If there are others involved in this particular ring, through ideological or other motives, the FBI probably is on their trail. At least, that is a reassuring assumption—justified by the fine work which this professional investigating agency has done and is doing, without benefit of public hearings.

Page

Times-Herald

Wash. Post

Wash. News

Wash. Star A10

N.Y. Mirror

Date: 5-26-50

June 9, 1950

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON
MR. LADD
MR. CLEGG
MR. GLAVIN
MR. HARBO
MR. NICHOLS
MR. ROSEN
MR. TRACY
MR. MEASE
ME. BELMONT

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The Bureau is installing a ~~United Press news~~ ticker. Four copies of each dispatch will be received and disseminated as follows:

The original will be clipped and referred to my office on those matters of pertinent interest to the Bureau. The remaining three copies of dispatches will be forwarded to the Security Division, Investigative Division and Mr. Nichols' Office. It will be the responsibility of the night supervisors and the supervisors on duty on Saturday, Sunday and holidays, to call to the attention of the appropriate officials any special items of interest. It is to be specifically understood that this material is not to be sent to file and is to be destroyed after it has served its purpose in the appropriate offices, except in those instances wherein action is initiated as a result of a news dispatch.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Telsom
Ladd
Clegg
Glavin
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Harbo
Mohr
Tele. Room
Nease
Gandy

LBN:MP

JUN 15 12 29 PM '50
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
FBI
RECEIVED - DIRECTOR

RECEIVED REC. ING ROOM
DEPT. OF JUSTICE
B I

JUN 30 AM 50

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

# *Office Memorandum* • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : *Mr. Tolson*

DATE: *June 1, 1950*

FROM : *L. B. Nichols*

SUBJECT:

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Trac
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Belmont

*Prior to 1943 we had the Washington City News Service in our Communications Section in order to secure news dispatches as they came over the wires. We utilized this material to pursue investigative leads, to learn of emergencies requiring Bureau attention and for other purposes having to do with the administration of the Bureau. We discontinued this service in March of 1943 at a time when it appeared that there was some question as to the legality of an agency not having a public relations service and not having special funds appropriated for public relations purposes. Since that time, however, a proviso prohibited the expenditure of more than $100 unless specifically authorized by law which has been repealed by Act of Congress.*

*On August 2, 1946, by enactment of Public Law 60, Stat. 81, the Comptroller General ruled on January 23, 1950, that specific authorization in appropriation phraseology for the purchase of newspapers was unnecessary; thus, it would appear that the codes which caused us to cancel the services of the Washington City News Service in 1943 have now been changed and it would be proper for us to have a news service.*

*There are two services available, the AP Service and the Washington City News Service, which is run by the United Press. The Department has the AP Service. Schedler tells me that the UP is the best. Since we had the Washington City News Service formerly I now recommend that we reinstall this service on a seven day basis from 8:30 A.M. to 12:00 midnight, Monday through Saturday, and from 3:00 P.M. to 11:00 P.M., Sundays and holidays, at $105 a month. The six day a week service from 8:30 A.M. to 8:30 P.M. is $75 a month. I think that we have a greater need for the service late in the evenings. As a specific illustration of the need, the recent South Amboy explosion is cited when the Attorney General raised some question as to why we did not learn of the accident sooner. If we had a news service our night supervisor could have been informed and appropriate instructions issued to the field.*

RECORDED - 34

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*I am attaching herewith the memorandum from A. P. Gunsser reflecting the legal action, together with a memorandum from Fred Mullen of UP outlining services.*

*ATTACHMENT*

*LBN:mcq*

OK 6-6

O.K. if legal. Of course we do have should have entire supervising staff in security & Succ. in charted to do this work. N.

May 24, 1950

Lou:

We have two services. They do not differ in type of news carried. They differ only in hours of operation.

The services and the rates are as follows:

Six-day service, 8:30 A.M. to 8:30 P.M. - $75 a month.

Seven-day service, 8:30 A.M. to 12 midnight, Monday through Saturday; 3 P.M. to 11 P.M., Sundays and holidays, $105 a month.

You could contract directly with us, or order it through the Bureau of Federal Supply at General Administration. To order it through the latter, all you have to do is call them and tell them you want it and they handle the details. If you prefer to contract directly, let me know and I can bring one down already for signature.

If you want a sample of a day's service, I can have a day's file kept for me and then bring it down to you.

Fred

Fred Mullen, UP

OHC 14-1-15-245

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. GLAVIN

DATE: April 25, 1950

FROM : A. P. GUNSSER

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF ~~NEWS~~ TICKER SERVICE

Tolson
Ladd
Clegg
Glavin
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Harbo
Mohr
Tele. Room
Nease
Gandy

Reference is made to the attached communication of Assistant Director Nichols, dated April 10, 1950, concerning attempts on the part of the Bureau to have the Department furnish material emanating from its AP news ticker service. In his communication of reference, Mr. Nichols states that the Bureau formerly had such a machine in its possession, but that it had been removed upon determining that our appropriation was not available therefor.

For record purposes, it is noted the files in this matter reflect a memorandum from Mr. Nichols, to Mr. T. D. Quinn, formerly The Administrative Assistant to the Attorney General, dated March 12, 1943 (Ser. 94-8-95-131X5), indicating that the Washington City News Service, which was then being furnished the Bureau, could be dispensed with, and requesting that the machine be removed from the Bureau's Communications Section. No other data pertinent to this matter is contained in the Bureau's records.

AVAILABILITY OF FBI APPROPRIATION: In response to your specific inquiry in this regard, you are informed that it now appears from a review of existing statutes and decisions of the Comptroller General that the Bureau's appropriation may be legally obligated, and is otherwise available, for expenditures incident to the purchase of such service, since former statutory prohibitions limiting expenditures of the nature under consideration herein have now been repealed. This conclusion has been reached upon the basis of the following chronological resume of the law:

PROHIBITION FORMERLY IN EFFECT: Section 192 of the Revised Statutes formerly provided as follows:

> " .... The amount expended in any one year for newspapers, for any Department, except the Department of State, including all the Bureaus and Offices connected therewith, shall not exceed $100, except where otherwise specifically authorized by law."

(By Decision of the Comptroller General, dated August 9, 1934, 14 Comp. Gen. 109, it was held:

> " .... A teletype machine for the purpose of furnishing news ticker service, being, for

Attachment

APG:pjd

RECORDED - 34

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JUN 21 1950

34

56 JUL 6 1950

all practical purposes, a substitute for newspapers, is subject to the general limitation in Section 192, Revised Statutes, limiting the amount which may be expended in any one year by any Department, except the Department of State, for newspapers to $100.")

REPEAL OF $100 LIMITATION: The foregoing limitation was repealed on August 2, 1946, by the enactment of Public Law 600 (60 Stat. 81) entitled "An Act to Authorize Certain Administrative Expenses in the Government Service, and for Other Purposes." Section 17(a) of Public Law 600 specifically repealed Section 192 of the Revised Statutes -- thus eliminating the $100 prohibition formerly in effect for newspapers and news ticker services.

OBSERVATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS:

1. - From the foregoing it appears that since August 2, 1946, through the enactment of Public Law 600, the Bureau's appropriation has been made legally available for the purchase of news ticker service.

(Prior to that time, since the FBI appropriation contained no specific phraseology authorizing in excess of $100 for such expenditures, the Bureau was governed by the limitation provided for under Section 192 of the Revised Statutes).

2. - For the fiscal years 1947 and prior thereto, the Department of Justice appropriation contained specific phraseology authorizing in excess of $100 for newspapers (which term includes news ticker service by definition of 14 Comptroller General 109). Beginning with the fiscal year 1948 no specific phraseology for such expenditures was contained in the Department's appropriation -- presumably by reason of the passage of Public Law 600 eliminating the necessity therefor.

3. - In the event the Bureau subsequently approves the expenditure of funds for a news ticker machine it will, of course, be necessary that a contract be entered into for such services under existing regulations of the General Accounting Office. The necessity for the solicitation of bids in connection therewith remains to be resolved, and will depend upon the availability of bidders in this field of endeavor and the type of coverage anticipated.

Addendum: In addition to the foregoing, there is attached hereto decision B-90827 of the Comptroller General, dated January 23, 1950, the decision in question indicating that a specific authorization (in appropriation phraseology) for the purchase of newspapers is unnecessary; and that purchases of the type considered herein is available from current appropriations under the general authorization for "necessary expenses."

COMPTROLLER GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES
WASHINGTON 25

B-60827

JAN 23 1950

The Chairman
National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics

My dear Mr. Chairman:

Reference is made to letter of November 21, 1949, from the Executive Officer of your Committee requesting to be advised whether the current fiscal year appropriation for the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics is available for the purchase of newspapers and periodicals up to the $50 limitation contained in section 104 of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1950, approved August 24, 1949, 63 Stat. 666.

It is stated in the said letter that it is the view of your Committee that section 104 of the act, supra, is not a prohibition against the purchase of newspapers and periodicals, but merely a limitation on the amount that may be spent without specific authority therefor, and that since the current appropriation for the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics is available for "necessary expenses," it is available for the purchase of newspapers and periodicals up to the amount of $50, set forth in said section 104.

Section 17(a) of the act of August 2, 1946, 60 Stat. 811, repealed sections 1779 and 193, Revised Statutes, as amended, thereby removing the statutory limitation on amounts which might be spent for the purchase of newspapers and periodicals. An examination of the legislative history of the act of August 2, 1946, clearly indicates that a specific authorization for the purchase of newspapers is unnecessary.

Accordingly, you are advised that I concur with the views of your Committee that the current appropriation for "necessary expenses" of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, contained in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1950, is available for the procurement of newspapers up to the $50 limitation contained in section 104 thereof.

The Accounting and Bookkeeping Division has been instructed to

ENCLOSURE

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B-90827

issue an Accounts and Procedures Letter prescribing the necessary account.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) Lindsay C. Warren

Comptroller General
of the United States

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: April 10, 1950

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT: United Press

Tolson
Ladd
Clegg
Glavin
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Harbo
Mohr
Tele. Room
Nease
Gandy

I have talked to Schedler on various occasions endeavoring to secure one copy of the material that he receives on the AP ticker in his office. He now receives four copies one to the AG's office, Peyton Ford one, another to Abe Harris and he keeps the fourth copy. He told me the other day he would like to comply but that there was no way he could take a copy away from the others. He states that as an alternative he is trying to get a UP ticker machine because it is faster and gives more varied information in which event he would make a copy available to us. I told him we certainly needed this and he asked why we did not have our own. I told him we did have for many years and then we concluded by a new appropriation several years ago we could not spend the funds for this and accordingly had it removed.

He stated he felt on this basis he would not have trouble getting the ticker for his office since Ford agreed to it and he asked if he could mention to Ford the fact that I had been after him to spply us. I told him I had no objection as his was the public relations office of the Department.

Ford stated that Schedler had been after him to have Andretta get a new ticker machine. He stated he would get after Andretta to get him to work out something on a reimbursement basis. I told him this could not be done since we could not afford to use our funds this way and if we could we could use them directly instead of this way.

We of course do have a need for a ticker at times. I think our needs would be supplied if Schedler had an extra machine. It is suggested that should Andretta call Mr. Glavin, Mr. Glavin of course would tell him that our appropriation could not be used for this purpose.

Noted Have received no call by

LBN:dmh

RECORDED - 34
INDEXED - 34

94-8-95

JUN 21 1950

Memo to Mr. Glavin 4-25-50

247

355

26 JUL 10 1950

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : The Director

DATE: June 8, 1950

FROM : The Executives Conference

SUBJECT:

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

The Executives Conference consisting of Messrs. Tolson, Rosen, Mohr, Glavin, Ladd, Harbo, Tracy and Nichols, considered the matter of the installation of a UP news ticker. It was the unanimous agreement of the Conference that paper providing for copies should be utilized with the following operating procedures:

G. I. R. -1

(1) The original copy will be classified according to teletype size not mounted, and will be sent to the Director's office. This will be handled in the Communications Section and the same rules on clipping newspapers will apply to sending dispatches to the Director's office.

(2) A copy of the incoming dispatch will be furnished to the Investigative Division, Security Division and Mr. Nichols' office.

(3) It is agreed that no copies of dispatches will be sent to file except in those instances wherein action is initiated as a result of a news dispatch, in which event it will be marked for file.

If approved, a memorandum is attached.

Respectfully,
For the Conference

Clyde Tolson

Attachment

CC - Mr. Mohr
Mr. Clegg

LBN:MP

RECORDED - 69
INDEXED - 69
EX-16

14-8-95-248

58 JUL 10 1950

RECORDED - 92

INDEXED - 92

EX-43

94-8-95-249

June 21, 1950

Mr. Lyle C. Wilson
Manager
Washington Bureau
United Press Associations
National Press Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Lyle:

I do want to thank you for your letter of June 9 and express my appreciation for your interest in forwarding the newspaper clipping on juvenile crime in the United Kingdom. It was very nice of you to take the trouble of sending it along to me.

Sincerely,

J. Edgar Hoover

ROK:ee

Tolson
Clegg
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Harbo
Mohr
Tele. Room
Nease
Gandy

MAILED 3
JUN 22 1950
COMM - FBI

58 JUL 18 1950

United Press Associations
INCORPORATED IN NEW YORK
GENERAL OFFICES
NEWS BUILDING NEW YORK CITY

LYLE C. WILSON
MANAGER, CAPITAL BUREAU
NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

June 9, 1950

The Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Edgar:

Here's a clip about juvenile crime in the United Kingdom which may interest you. No acknowledgement is necessary.

Sincerely,

Lyle C. Wilson

ENCL. 1

Enclosure

EX-43

RECORDED - 92

94-8-95-249

EX-43

JUL 6 1950

14

6-21-50

# WOMEN DEMAND BIRCH FOR VIOLENT CRIMES

## "ONLY DETERRENT" CALL AT CONSERVATIVES' RALLY

*DAILY TELEGRAPH REPORTER*

A resolution in favour of birching was passed by an overwhelming majority at the Conservative Central Women's Advisory Committee annual conference at the Central Hall, Westminster, yesterday. The conference was attended by 2,700 delegates.

They rejected out of hand the advice of a juvenile court magistrate and a member of the Home Office Committee on the treatment of offenders that they should keep an open mind until the Royal Commission on Capital Punishment had reported.

The resolution demanded that the law should be amended to enable judges and magistrates in their discretion to order birching on conviction of crimes involving premeditated violence whether committed by adults or juveniles.

Moving it, Mrs. K. LOVIBOND (Home Counties), who is chairman of the Uxbridge Juvenile Court, said they did not want a return to the days of Victorian repression, but were they not getting too much sentimentality on the subject of punishment?

Although crimes of violence might not be increasing in number they were getting more horrible. Only whipping was likely to act as a deterrent. (Cheers.)

### LOCKED DOORS
### Fear of Cosh

Mrs. D. PLYMEN (Wimbledon and Malden) asked what sort of state the country had come to when women had to lock their front doors even in the daytime for fear of being coshed. The authorities flogged prisoners who committed acts of violence against a prison officer, but not men who committed acts of violence against defenceless women.

There were emphatic shouts of "No" when Mrs. SHELL (West Wiltshire) asked: "Is it right to put offenders in these big country houses with no fences round them?" She knew of one such prison where a man escaped and brutally hurt three people, including a young girl.

An attempt to get the conference to allow the resolution to lie on the table caused uproar. It was made by Mrs. T. A EMMET (Amberley, Sussex), chairman of the Littlehampton and Arundel Juvenile Court.

"Don't be swayed by stories of brutality," she said. The remark was greeted by a storm of indignant protests. She added with difficulty that there was great danger that they would rush into a decision without sufficient knowledge and evidence.

### Stormy Reception

Mrs. WALTER ELLIOT (for 7 years a member of Mr. Justice Birkett's committee on the treatment of offenders) had an equally stormy reception when she supported Mrs. Emmet.

"No, no," cried the delegates angrily as she suggested that birching would not have the slightest effect and that different types of training and punishment were necessary to deal with different types of behaviour.

Replying to the debate Mrs. LOVIBOND said she saw the point of view of the opposers of the motion, but she was rather tired of waiting for reports of commissions. (Cheers.)

"I want to stop these assaults and attacks," she declared amid further applause. "Let us tell the leader of the party that we women think a stripe or two would do a lot of good at the moment.

Only three or four voted in favour of the motion being allowed to lie on the table.

The conference carried unanimously a resolution proposed by Miss D. M. SCAWEN (Watford) and seconded by Mrs. A. SOMERVILLE-WOODIWIS (Bristol Central), calling on the Government to cease extravagant expenditure, which was the main cause of the continuous rise in the cost of housekeeping.

Supporting the resolution Viscountess DAVIDSON, M.P. (Hemel Hempstead) said it was a deliberate policy of the Socialist party to make it impossible for anybody to leave money when they died. This was destroying one of the most stable elements in the country.

### LOW QUALITY MEAT
### Absentee Lambs

Another resolution unanimously passed deplored the low quality of meat now being sold to British housewives and called on the Minister of Food to abandon State trading in meat and State control of distribution and encourage beef production in this country.

The motion was moved in an amusing speech by Mrs. D. KEAT (Hove) who said the Ministry was serving up aged ewes and rams as lamb and dried-up old cows as prime beef. "Aren't there any little lambs born into the world to-day?" she asked. "Has Socialism aged the cattle as it has us poor women?"

Mrs. L. V. RYAN (Hove) seconded.

Mrs. WELFARE (Bethnal Green) recalled that when Mr. Webb became Food Minister he quoted the song "A little of what you fancy does you good." They certainly had not fancied some of the meat they had to purchase to-day.

It was time they heard Mr. Webb and his colleagues singing another song, "Now is the hour when we must say goodbye." (Laughter and cheers.)

Mrs. JOHN WARDE presided in the morning and Mrs. A. F. WOOD in the afternoon. To-day a mass meeting in the Albert Hall will be addressed by Mr. Churchill and Mr. Eden.

## POLICE HUNT FOR INJURED MAN

### GIRL ATTACKED

**From Our Own Correspondent**

HYTHE, Tuesday.

Police here to-night appealed for assistance in finding a man who received a head injury after he attacked a 14-year-old girl at Hythe, Kent. The girl, walking home in costume and robe after bathing last night, was followed along the canal bank by a naked man.

She ran, but the man overtook and attacked her in a sports field. Her screams attracted the attention of Arthur Miller and Michael Dickie, of the Black Cottage nearby, who came to her assistance. The man jumped into the Royal Military Canal.

His pursuers threwstones at him, one hitting him o nthe head. He ran to a disused gunsite and dressed, watched by Dickie while Miller went for the police. After a struggle with Dickie the man escaped.

241

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MESSRS. HARGETT
CARTHA
PENNINGTON

DATE: June 20, 1950

FROM : A. ROSEN

SUBJECT: UNITED PRESS NEWS TICKLER

Tolson
Ladd
Clegg
Glavin
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Harbo
Mohr
Tele. Room
Nease
Gandy

The Bureau has installed a UP news ticker. Four copies are received by the Bureau. The original will go to the Director and one copy to Mr. Nichols' Office, the Investigative Division and the Security Division. The Director has pointed out that it will be the responsibility of the morning and night supervisors and the supervisors on duty on Saturday, Sunday and Holidays to call to the attention of the appropriate officials any special items of interest. The material is not to be sent to file after it has served its purpose except when action is initiated as a result of a news dispatch.

Mr. McGuire has advised that the UP dispatch will be sent to the Investigative Division approximately every thirty minutes during the day. They will be received in my office and thereafter dispatched to the early duty supervisor up to 4:30 P.M. From 4:30 P.M. until midnight they will be delivered to the night duty supervisor and from midnight until 8:00 A.M. they will be delivered to the midnight supervisor. When received the items should be immediately reviewed to determine if there are any news items of primary interest to the Investigative Division. If such articles are located they should be handled in a similar manner as clippings from the daily newspapers.

It is the personal responsibility of the supervisor on early, late, midnight or weekend duty to follow through and make certain that those items relating to Bureau violations are receiving appropriate attention. If necessary, teletypes or telephone calls should be dispatched to the interested field divisions after checking with the substantive supervisor.

Attachment

ALP/rh

cc Early Duty Supervisor
Night Duty Supervisor
Midnight Supervisor

RECORDED - 119 | 94-8-95 250
AUG 11 1950
INDEXED 119 3

63 AUG 23

# F.B.I. RADIOGRAM

Tolson
Ladd
Clegg
Glavin
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Harbo
Belmont
Mohr
Tele. Room
Nease
Gandy

DECODED COPY

FROM SAN JUAN 8-25-50 NR 251928 4-24 PM

DIRECTOR

URGENT

UNITED PRESS REPRESENTATIVE TODAY REQUESTED DATA CONCERNING NUMBER AND STRENGTH OF COMMUNIST IN PUERTO RICO. THIS INFORMATION DESIRED IN CONNECTION WITH INQUIRY UNITED PRESS MAKING RE COMMUNISM IN SOUTH AMERICA AND CENTRAL AMERICA. LOCAL REPRESENTIVE WAS ASKED TO REFER INQUIRIES TO DIRECTOR. UNLESS ADVISED TO THE CONTRARY NO INFORMATION WILL BE GIVEN HERE.

RECEIVED- 8-25-50 4-30 PM

RECORDED - 27

94-8-96-251

cc: Mr. Belmont
Mr. Nichols

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

930987

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: August 11, 1950

FROM : L. B. NICHOLS

SUBJECT:

Tolson
Ladd
Clegg
Glavin
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Harbo
Belmont
Mohr
Tele. Room
Nease
Gandy

Julius Frandsen, Jr., second top man in the UP office here in Washington, advised Mr. McGuire late Friday afternoon, that UP had gotten out on a limb on a story it handled last Wednesday concerning the Communist Delegation of Women who visited Washington by incorporating in their story a reference to the War Resisters League which reference gave the inference that the members of the War Resisters League were linked up with the Communists.

Frandsen stated UP was willing and anxious to back up and retract but did not want to do so if there was a pretty clear indication that the War Resisters League was tied in with the communists. He stated he fully understood the restrictions of the Bureau and merely wanted guidance and not anything for attribution.

He was advised that the War Resisters League was essentially a pacifist group and actually their coming to Washington and visiting the Soviet Embassy and the State Department had no connection with the various Women's groups and communists that descended on Washington the same day.

Frandsen was advised that the War Resisters League leadership at the moment was also clearly a pacifist leadership and, of course, the organization was not on the Attorney General's subversive list and was not under investigation by the Bureau.

Frandsen stated he was afraid that this was so and he was quite sure that UP would write up a retraction to point out that the War Resisters League had made their own arrangements to visit Washington, independent of any other groups that happened to be in the City that day.

Frandsen was most appreciative and asked that his personal regards be extended.

No further action is required.

JJM:mb

INDEXED - 117
RECORDED - 117

SEP 22 1950

AUG 18 1950

252

394

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: September 19, 1950

FROM : SAC, Los Angeles

SUBJECT: ~~EILEEN MOSLEY~~
RESEARCH

EILEEN MOSLEY, who advises she is employed with the United Press, is anxious to do a news article on the pirating of motion picture prints and communicated with this office telephonically to see if we could furnish her with some case material for this purpose.

She was informed that the material and permission to do the article must necessarily come from the Washington headquarters of the Bureau, and she indicated that she would communicate directly with you.

There is no record of this individual in the files of this office under this name.

RBH:KH

Ltr from Mosley requesting info re Cicero & Pic. No rec filed

RECORDED - 91 | 11-2-75-253
INDEXED - 91
SEP 25 1950
EX-42

56 OCT 23 1950

CRIM. REC.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: October 27, 1950

FROM : L. B. NICHOLS

SUBJECT:

Tolson
Ladd
Clegg
Glavin
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Harbo
Belmont
Mohr
Tele. Room
Nease
Gandy

Maureen Gothlin of United Press called at 4:35 P.M. today stating that she had been informed by Fred Mullen that the FBI has gone on a 6-day work week because of the volume of work the Bureau has to handle. She was advised that this was correct.

JJM:LH

G. I. R. -10

RECORDED - 65

INDEXED - 65

95-254

NOV 8 1950

CRIME REC

NOV 25 1950

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Room 5744 10/27, 1950

TO:
- ✓ Director
- ____ Mr. Ladd
- ____ Mr. Clegg
- ____ Mr. Glavin
- ____ Mr. Harbo
- ____ Mr. Nichols
- ____ Mr. Rosen
- ____ Mr. Tracy
- ____ Mr. Belmont
- ____ Mr. Mohr
- ____ Mr. Sizoo
- ____ Mr. Callahan
- ____ Mr. Nease
- ____ Miss Gandy
- ____ Personnel Files Section
- ____ Records Section
- ____ Mrs. Skillman
- ____ _____

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. Tolson | |
| Mr. Ladd | |
| Mr. Clegg | |
| Mr. Glavin | |
| Mr. Nichols | |
| Mr. Rosen | |
| Mr. Tracy | |
| Mr. Harbo | |
| Mr. Belmont | |
| Mr. Mohr | |
| Tele. Room | |
| Mr. Nease | |
| Miss Gandy | |

See Me For Appropriate Action

Send File Note and Return

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Clyde Tolson

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: November 15, 1950

FROM : L. B. NICHOLS

SUBJECT:

Tolson
Ladd
Clegg
Glavin
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Harbo
Belmont
Mohr
Tele. Room
Nease
Gandy

Jim Donovan of the United Press came in to see me last night. He wants to run a fugitive layout of 10 outstanding fugitives as he did some years ago. I avoided saying yes or no although they, of course, have all the material and despite the fact that Bill Hutchinson of INS would probably object I do not see how we can avoid letting him do this. Should he bring this up again I suggest if he doesn't have the pictures that we give them to him if he asks and we can then tell Bill Hutchinson about it.

LBN:LH

RECORDED - 10

INDEXED - 10

NOV 1950

59 NOV 29 1950

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: November 16, 1950

FROM : L. B. NICHOLS

SUBJECT:

Tolson
Ladd
Clegg
Glavin
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Harbo
Belmont
Mohr
Tele. Room
Nease
Gandy

Jim Donovan of United Press referred to the press stories we have done on the Bureau's 10 most important fugitives. United Press, each time we have added a new fugitive to the list upon the apprehension of one of the fugitives formerly on the top list, has run a story on the new individual added. Donovan would like to do a photographic piece for United Press showing the pictures of all 10 fugitives at the same time. Accordingly, he was furnished today with pictures on:

Thomas James Holden
Henry Randolph Mitchell
Glen Roy Wright
Morris Guralnick
Morley Vernon King
Henry Clay Tollett
William Francis Sutton
Frederick J. Tenuto
Thomas Kling
Meyer Dembin

JJM:LH
cc - Mr. Rosen

94-8-95-256

RECORDED
INDEXED

NOV 22 1950

52 NOV 30 1950

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVEST TION

Room 5744 11-17, 1950

TO:
- ✓ Director
- ____ Mr. Ladd
- ____ Mr. Clegg
- ____ Mr. Glavin
- ____ Mr. Harbo
- ____ Mr. Nichols
- ____ Mr. Rosen
- ____ Mr. Tracy
- ____ Mr. Belmont
- ____ Mr. Mohr
- ____ Mr. Sizoo
- ____ Mr. Callahan
- ____ Mr. Nease
- ____ Miss Gandy
- ____ Personnel Files Section
- ____ Records Section
- ____ Mrs. Skillman
- ____ _____

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. Tolson | |
| Mr. Ladd | |
| Mr. Clegg | |
| Mr. Glavin | |
| Mr. Nichols | |
| Mr. Rosen | |
| Mr. Tracy | |
| Mr. Harbo | |
| Mr. Belmont | |
| Mr. Mohr | |
| Tele. Room | |
| Mr. Nease | |
| Miss Gandy | |
| | |

See Me For Appropriate Action

Send File Note and Return

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Clyde Tolson

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

FROM : L. B. Nichols

DATE: December 26, 1950

SUBJECT:

Tolson
Ladd
Clegg
Glavin
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Harbo
Belmont
Mohr
Tele. Room
Nease
Gandy

Maureen Gothlin of United Press phoned today inquiring if it would be possible to get a brief general statement over the Director's signature that could be used as an end of the year piece on the outlook for general crime prevention during 1951. She stated her office indicated a very general statement of about 150 words could be used.

I told her we would think the matter over and let her know if it could be done. It is recommended that a brief general statement along these lines be prepared.

CC: Mr. Jones

JJM:mcq

RECORDED - 59
INDEXED - 59

114-8175-257

JAN 4 1951

25

59 JAN 9 1951

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. L. V. Nichols

DATE: December 28, 1950

FROM : Mr. M. A. Jones

SUBJECT:

Tolson
Ladd
Clegg
Glavin
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Harbo
Belmont
Mohr
Tele. Room
Nease
Gandy

You will recall that Maureen Gothlin of the United Press phoned on December 26, 1950, inquiring if it would be possible to obtain a brief general statement over the Director's signature which could be used as an end of the year piece on the outlook for general crime prevention during 1951. She stated that her office indicated a very general statement of about 150 words could be used.

Attached please find a suggested statement of this nature.

Attachment

12/29 Approved by Dean Schindler

FCS:ok

12/29 Furnished to Gothlin of United Press by phone.

12/29 Copy furnished to Dan Cohen of HP

ENCL

RECORDED - 59

94-8-95-258

JAN

55

51 JAN 9

December 29, 1950

America's challenge of 1951 in the field of crime prevention has been written in bold letters by recent crime increases. Crime today is one of the menaces to the security of the nation. While the American people are engaged in a gigantic effort to make themselves strong against outside attdck, they are allowing the criminal to wreak untold damage to our internal defenses.

The New Year will witness, I hope, a renewed effort by the American people to destroy the forces which breed crime and lend aid to the evildoer. Encouraging progress has been made in many communities: these endeavors must be continued and expanded. A strengthened moral integrity is the best hope for a crime-free nation. The crime problem is essentially a local problem and the people of any community have it within their power to insist and demand that they have good law enforcement by lending their support and cooperation to the development of law and order. This is the task of 1951 - a challenge which the American people, despite the exigencies of the day, can successfully meet.

John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Tolson
Ladd
Clegg
Glavin
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Harbo
Belmont
Mohr
Tele. Room
Nease
Gandy

CC: Mr. Jones
(Rewrite FCS:ok, 12-29-50)

LBN:mcq mcf

Approved 1-2-51 by Dean Schindler

94-9-258

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: January 6, 1951

FROM : L. B. NICHOLS

G L R -6

SUBJECT:

Tolson ✓
Ladd
Clegg
Glavin
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Harbo
Belmont
Mohr
Nease
Gandy

ASAC Stein, New York, called and stated that Fred Wilt had been contacted by Steve Snider, a feature writer for UP, who wanted to see Wilt on Monday, January 8, 1951, at 10:30 a.m. and discuss with him a feature article that Snider wishes to write on Wilt as a follow-up to Wilt's receiving the Sullivan Award.

ASAC Stein wanted authority for Wilt to talk to Snider. Authority was granted.

FCH:mb

RECORDED - 32 1-259

INDEXED - 32

JAN 12 1951

61 AUG 20 1951

EX-116

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: March 13, 1951

FROM : L. B. NICHOLS

SUBJECT: LEOPOLD NICHOLAS SOLOMON
aka Lee Nichols
United Press Correspondent

G. I. R. -10

Tolson
Ladd
Clegg
Glavin
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Harbo
Belmont
Mohr
Tele. Room
Nease
Gandy

Lyle Wilson told me that he was in a jam with Senator McCarthy as one of his correspondents, Lee Nichols, had written a story wherein he had made certain gratuitous remarks which were wholly out of character and unjustified, lambasting McCarthy.

b6
b7C

LBN:mb

MAR 12 8 AM '51

RECORDED - 57
INDEXED - 57

EX - 79

62-95-260

59 APR 11 1951

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: April 2, 1951

FROM : L. B. NICHOLS

SUBJECT:

Tolson
Ladd
Clegg
Glavin
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Harbo
Belmont
Mohr
Tele. Room
Nease
Gandy

Fred Mullen of United Press stopped in at 6 p.m. tonight advising that Hugh Baillie, President of the United Press, pointed out that the Communists had been making a demonstration in New York on Broadway this past weekend and apparently groups of them would start out at 42nd and 43rd Streets and as the police moved in to control them, new groups would start out further up the Avenue at about 49th or 50th Street.

Baillie wondered if the Director couldn't make some statement as to whether tactics like these were not identical to those used by the Nazis before they took over in Germany and also as to whether the police should not be alerted as to these tactics in demonstrations.

Mullen stated that he felt the Director wouldn't want to make any statement on this but nonetheless sometime the Director might meet Baillie and would be asked by Baillie about it.

Fred asked if it would be possible for the Director to say anything and, if so, to let him know late tonight or the first thing in the morning.

It is recommended I tell Mullen that the Director cannot make any comment on these demonstrations.

JJM:FML

CC - Mr. Belmont

4/3 Done

I agree.

INDEXED - 16
RECORDED - 16

94-[illegible]261

APR 7 1951

EX-130

6 APR 11 1951

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

FROM : L. B. Nichols

DATE: March 23, 1951

SUBJECT:

Tolson ✓
Ladd
Clegg
Glavin
Nichols
Rosen ✓
Tracy
Harbo
Belmont
Mohr
Tele. Room
Nease
Gandy

SAC Abbaticchio of Cleveland phoned Mr. McGuire on the afternoon of March 22, advising that the United Press of Cleveland told him they were doing a feature round up across the country on the effects of the Kefauver Committee hearings. Abbaticchio was asked the direct question as to whether the hearings had developed any cases of pertinent interest to the FBI in Ohio.

Abbaticchio was instructed to advise United Press that he had no comment whatsoever to make.

For the Bureau's information, Abbaticchio advised that they have had absolutely nothing of interest turn up in the Cleveland area.

cc - Mr. Ladd

JJM:jms

RECEIVED - FBI
MAR 20 9 13 AM '51

RECORDED - 137

92-2795-262

MAR 31 1951

INDEXED - 137

62 APR 16 1951

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : L. B. Nichols

FROM : A. H. Belmont

DATE: June 11, 1951

SUBJECT: ARRIVAL [redacted]

Tolson
Ladd ✓
Clegg
Glavin
Nichols ✓
Rosen
Tracy
Harbo
Belmont
Mohr
Tele. Room
Nease
Gandy

b6
b7D

At 10:08 P. M., on 6-10-51, Larry Smith of United Press, inquired as to whether the Director was in New York City to meet [redacted] at the airport today.

b6
b7D

Supervisor R. W. Smith was instructed by Mr. Nichols to advise Larry Smith that there was no comment. Larry Smith was so advised at 11:30 P. M., on this date.

JMC:dmd

930987

RECORDED - 138

EX-155

263

F4

60 JUN 26 1951

ORIG. & 1 REC.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

FROM : L. B. Nichols

DATE: October 6, 1951

SUBJECT: of the United Press

Tolson
Ladd
Clegg
Glavin
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Harbo
Belmont
Mohr
Tele. Room
Nease
Gandy

Fred Mullen called me late on the evening of October 4th and stated they had had an inquiry from their Little Rock office as follows:

"Why the unusual FBI activity in Texarkana, Texas? Might it be the 'Lone Star Ordnance Plant?"

I told Mullen I had heard of nothing unusual in this connection but it was conceivably possible there could be a backlog of applicant work and several Agents would be working on these matters.

I mentioned this to Mr. Ladd that evening and he felt since our Agents had gotten out of Texarkana in connection with the Communist underground no purpose would be served by checking on the matter further. After mentioning this to the Director, I told Mr. Ladd that the Director desired Mr. Connelley be alerted; that apparently our Agents had been too obvious.

RECORDED - 102
INDEXED - 102

cc: Mr. Ladd
cc: Mr. Belmont

LBN:hmc

G.I.R.-5

F213
53 OCT 19 1951

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

---

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION. 10-18-51

RADIOGRAM
URGENT

Transmit the following message to: LEGAL ATTACHE
LONDON, ENGLAND

LEGAL ATTACHE
PARIS, FRANCE

United Press Association

LYLE WILSON, HEAD OF UP BUREAU, WASHINGTON, DEPARTED YESTERDAY FOR EUROPE. HE WILL CALL ON LEGAL ATTACHES LONDON, PARIS, AND MADRID, SHOULD HE VISIT THAT POINT. WILSON GOOD FRIEND OF BUREAU. DESIRE EVERY COURTESY BE EXTENDED HIM.

HOOVER

cc: LEGAL ATTACHE
MADRID, SPAIN [redacted] via Confidential Courier

LBN:CMC

cc: Foreign Service Desk

London # 635
Paris # 803

RECORDED - 65
SE 45
NOV 2 1951
EX-62

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

59 NOV 21 1951

PARIS SENT VIA - CABLE 10-19-51 4:48 PM PER RCS

LONDON SENT VIA CABLE 10-19-51 4:24 P.M. Per RCS

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: 11/6/51

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT:

Tolson
Ladd
Clegg
Glavin
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Harbo
Belmont
Mohr
Tele. Room
Nease
Gandy

Charlotte Moulton of the United Press called Mr. McGuire's attention late last night to the Supreme Court's action in the case involving Cecil E. Foltz, Jr., who was fired from the Economic Cooperation Administration in Korea because of false, misleading and defamatory statements given to the FBI by the Moore-McCormack Lines, Inc. She inquired if the Director cared to make any comment on the decision of the Supreme Court and was informed that we would have no comment whatsoever to make. She stated she was inquiring in view of the fact that the Director was being quoted as saying that the decision of the Appeals Court would do irreparable harm to the effectiveness of the FBI. Miss Moulton was advised there would be no comment; that certainly the Director did not want to make any statements that would involve discussion of Court decisions.

cc: Mr. Jones

JJM:hmc

RECORDED-11

INDEXED-11

94 - 266

**Decision in Loyalty Case**

# High Court Upholds Ruling Fought by FBI; Allows Suits Against Malicious Informers

The Supreme Court in a 6-to-3 division yesterday let stand a decision J. Edgar Hoover, chief of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, has said will do "irreparable harm" to the "effectiveness" of the FBI.

The decision, by the Circuit Court of Appeals in New York, permits libel and slander suits against those who give the FBI information if they are motivated by malice.

Involved in the case was Cecil E. Foltz, jr., who said he was fired from an Economic Cooperation Administration job in Korea because of "false, misleading and defamatory statements" given the FBI by an ex-employer, the Moore-McCormack Lines, Inc. He sued for $350,000 damages.

The lower court threw out his suit, but the appeals court said he could sue—which he now will be able to do. The appeals court held that statements given the FBI have only a qualified privilege, adding that "it is desirable to allow some restraint in order to reduce the waste of requiring the FBI to investigate . . . false charges maliciously made."

The Government, representing the shipping line because it had come under the War Shipping Administration, argued that an "absolute immunity" exists between informants and the FBI, just as it does between one Government official and another and between a Government official and the public.

Hoover declared that "the far-reaching implications of this decision are obvious. It means that every person who furnishes adverse information to the FBI subjects himself to the possibility of a civil suit." He said the public has been told not to attempt to evaluate "suspicious activity," but to turn all data over to the FBI "in order that trained investigators may determine the facts without injury to innocent persons. . . . The public will hardly heed such advice in the face of a decision which, to the layman, will mean that if he furnishes derogatory information to the FBI he might be haled into court to answer a civil suit."

In yesterday's announcement, the Supreme Court said Justices Stanley Reed, Robert H. Jackson and Tom Clark had favored a review.

***Supreme Court Hits High Bail for Reds***

**Justice Department chastised by Supreme Court for demanding excessive amounts of bail for Communists. Page 4.**

94-8-9-266

*The Washington Post*
*November 6, 1951*

November 19, 1951

Mr. Tolson

L. B. Nichols

Reference is made to the Story which appeared on the Washington City news ticker on Sunday, November 18th, to the effect that the FBI siad the men on its Ten Most Wanted list are dangerous hoodlums but are a far cry from the Dillingers and Pretty Boy Floyds who terrorized the country in the early 1930's.

On December 14, 1949, Fred Mullen of United Press requested material for a feature story as to why there are no Dillingers today. We prepared a background memorandum and with the Director's approval furnished it to Mullen. Mullen handled this as a year-end roundup.

With the apprehension of Raymond Edward Young by the Denver Office early Saturday morning at Denver, Mullen advised that his desk asked him for a quick re-do of the piece, Why There Are No Dillingers Today, and Mullen rehashed the story using the previous Bureau memorandum. Late Saturday afternoon Mullen telephonically inquired of Mr. McGuire as to whether Henry Randolph Mitchell was the only one of the top ten fugitives on the original most wanted list issued in March of 1950, and he was advised that was true, and at that time he was furnished with a recap of the various fugitives who have been caught since the original list came out. At that time Mullen stated he was going to re-work the story over the weekend based on the material the Bureau had previously furnished him.

cc - Mr. Jones

DIRECTOR'S NOTATION: "I certainly agree. H."

1 ENC. enclosed with memo

94-8-95-1

NOT RECORDED
149 DEC 6 1951
INITIALS ON ORIG.

65 DEC 11 1951

94-8-95-989

. copy;bw

January 8, 1952

The Attorney General

Director, FBI

AID OF PRESS IN FBI
FUGITIVE INVESTIGATIONS

I thought that you would be interested in knowing of the very considerable assistance which the FBI has received from the press of the nation, in connection with locating our wanted fugitives, particularly from International News Service, the Associated Press and United Press.

We began our "Ten Most Wanted Fugitives" program on March 13, 1950, when the three news services ran a short story about ten fugitives whose apprehensions were most wanted by the FBI. On March 14 and on each succeeding day until March 24, 1950, a photograph and description of one of the "Ten Most Wanted Fugitives" were published.

Since that time, all of the original "Ten Most Wanted" except fugitive Henry R. Mitchell, wanted for Bank Robbery, have been apprehended.

Twenty-eight fugitives have been on the list since its inception, and eighteen have been apprehended. Of those apprehended, Thomas H. Holden was arrested by FBI Agents on June 23, 1951, at Beaverton, Oregon, after an observant citizen had seen his picture and description in the Portland, Oregon, "Oregonian." Morris Guralnick was taken into custody in Wisconsin on December 15, 1950, when a luggage clerk recognized his photograph in a national magazine and contacted the authorities. Anthony Brancato surrendered himself to the FBI in San Francisco on June 29, 1951, after he read of his addition to the list in the San Francisco "Call-Bulletin." William Raymond Nesbitt was arrested on March 18, 1950, after two youngsters and their friends recognized him from his photograph in the St. Paul, Minnesota, "Dispatch," Ernest Tait was arrested by FBI Agents in Miami, Florida, on July 12, 1951, after several businessmen, who had seen his photograph and description in Miami papers, identified him as a recent customer. Meyer Dembin walked into the office of the United States Attorney, Southern District of New York, on November 26, 1951, to surrender and indicated it was because of the vigorous investigation and publicity given him. Dembin had been wanted since his indictment for Bank Robbery on February 7, 1938, at New York.

As these facts indicate, cooperation of the press has proved itself a most effective instrument in our fugitive investigations.

AVH:pa:rm

94-8-75

65 JAN 25 1952

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: February 20, 1952

FROM : L. B. NICHOLS

SUBJECT:

Tolson
Ladd
Clegg
Glavin
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Harbo
Belmont
Mohr
Tele. Room
Nease
Gandy

Fred Mullen of United Press inquired of Mr. McGuire if it would be possible to have the Bureau make a statement now on the Brinks case in view of the apprehension of Willie Sutton in New York. He wondered if we could give him figures as to how many suspects had been interviewed, leads covered or eliminated.

Mullen was told there was absolutely nothing we could say.

CC - Mr. Ladd

CC - Mr. Rosen

JJM:mb

RECORDED - 29

INDEXED - 29

EX-25

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: March 6, 1952

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT:

Tolson
Ladd
Clegg
Glavin
Nichol
Rosen
Tracy
Harbo
Belmont
Mohr
Tele. Room
Nease
Gandy

SAC Murphy of Charlotte, in my absence, advised Mr. McGuire telephonically at 1:25 P.M. today that the United Press at Raleigh, North Carolina, last night sent out a dispatch indicating that Henry Otte Edwards and John Hunneycutt, Jr., both white, had been arrested by the local authorities at Raleigh for a local flogging and that one of those arrested stated his son was an FBI Agent in Washington, D. C. Murphy advised that the Wilmington Morning Star carried the item but the Charlotte papers did not have it.

Resident Agents in Wilmington immediately phoned Murphy on noting the item.

Murphy forthwith called Reese Daniel, the United Press representative at Raleigh for details. Daniel stated that the story is completely untrue, that he was terribly sorry he didn't call the Charlotte Office last night before he ran the item to check it, but he had checked it during the course of the morning and had found that there was nothing to it, it was nothing more than a court house rumor which had been phoned in to him, and he accepted it without checking it, and ran it. He stated he was very embarrassed and would run a retraction out of Raleigh. Murphy stated he would check to see if the retraction is run.

cc: Mr. Rosen
Mr. Glavin

JJM:CMC

RECORDED - 97

INDEXED - 97

EX - 98

62-[illegible]-268

5 0 MAR 18 1952

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO MR. NICHOLS

DATE: March 5, 1952

FROM : F. E. CROSBY

SUBJECT: [illegible]

Tolson ✓
Ladd
Clegg
Glavin
Nichols ✓
Rosen
Tracy
Harbo
Belmont
Mohr
Tele. Room
Nease
Gandy

At 2:40 p.m. today, SAC Cornelius called from Philadelphia to say that the UP Movietone News in Philadelphia wanted photographs of Agents carrying slot machines out of places where they had been seized.

When they were turned down on this, they wanted photographs of Agents taking the slot machines to storage places.

Mr. Cornelius stated he turned the local UP Movietone News down on both requests and they indicated they would be calling New York and that we might get a later call.

ACTION: None. For your information.

CC - Mr. Rosen

FEC:mb

RECORDED - 40 [illegible]-269

MAR 12 1952

EX-83

April 3, 1952

RECORDED - 126 270

Mr. George Gaylin
Washington Newspictures Bureau
United Press Associations
News Building
Washington 5, D. C.

Dear Mr. Gaylin:

Inspector John J. McGuire has brought to my attention your kind letter to him of March 31, 1952.

I am indeed gratified that Special Agents Edward C. Kemper, Jr., and August B. Fipp, Jr., were able to be of assistance to Mr. Freier in connection with the picture layout recently completed by him. It was most thoughtful of you to advise us of the help which they were able to give to Mr. Freier.

I can assure you that Special Agents Kemper and Fipp greatly enjoyed having the opportunity to work with Mr. Freier.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

cc - Personnel file of Edward C. Kemper, Jr., with copy of incoming.

cc - Personnel file of August B. Fipp, Jr., with copy of incoming.

NOTE: SA Edward C. Kemper Jr. EOD [redacted] assigned to Crime Records Section. SA August B. Fipp Jr. EOD [redacted] assigned to the Domestic Intelligence Division.

TEB:mdd:mmh

Tolson
Ladd
Nichols
Belmont
Clegg
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tracy
Mohr
Tele. Rm.
Nease
Gandy

APR 1952

b6

United Press Associations
INCORPORATED IN NEW YORK
GENERAL OFFICES
NEWS BUILDING NEW YORK CITY

4/2

*Written From*

WASHINGTON NEWSPICTURES BUREAU
NEWS BUILDING
WASHINGTON 5, D. C.

March 31, 1952

Mr. John McGuire,
FBI,
Washington, D.C.

Dear John:

Just wanted you to know what a helful job Ed Kemper did on the layout which Milt Freier made recently. He really was most helpful to Milt in arranging the layout and in writing the captions.

Also Gus Fipps was a most cooperative "model" and deserves a great deal of credit for his patience in posing for the many pictures.

And thanks to you for arranging the whole affair. I think the pictures should get widely published in the Sunday roto sections.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

George Gaylin

George Gaylin

CC:MF

RECORDED - 126

INDEXED - 126

62-140

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: May 8, 1952

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT:

Tolson ✓
Ladd
Clegg
Glavin
Nichols ✓
Rosen
Tracy
Harbo
Alden
Belmont
Laughlin
Mohr
Tele. Room
Nease
Sandy

Fred Mullen who covers the building for the U.P. called and stated that inasmuch as the Director would celebrate his 28th anniversary as Director of the Bureau on Saturday, May 10th, he was wondering if there would be any possibility of the new weekly television coverage getting a statement from the Director for their television program. I told Fred it would not be possible to work this in.

Fred then stated he would like to drop in and pay his respects to the Director on Friday, May 9th, and see the Director briefly with the thought in mind that he would run a short story for the Sunday paper.

Mullen is very friendly and cooperative and has only asked to see the Director on a few occasions in the many years he has been here, for which reason I recommend that the Director try to see him on Friday.

cc: Mr. Holloman

LBN:CMC

RECORDED - 135
INDEXED - 135
EX-164

62-8-95-211

MAY 10 1952

68 MAY 15 1952

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Ladd

FROM : Mr. Rosen

SUBJECT: UNITED PRESS INQUIRY

DATE: May 16, 1952

Time of Call:
8:50 P.M.

Tolson
Ladd
Clegg
Glavin
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Harbo
Belmont
Mohr
Tele. Room
Nease
Sandy

Mr. Nichols advised that he had received an inquiry from United Press at approximately 8:45 p.m., 5-16-52, as to whether we knew of anything breaking in the Pittsburgh area tonight. According to the U.P. man, the Pennsylvania State Police had scheduled a press conference for 11:00 p.m. tonight concerning the matter.

Since there is nothing to indicate that the Bureau had been advised concerning this matter, a call was placed to the Pittsburgh Division and ASAC Doyle advised that he had just received information concerning the scheduled conference. Mr. Doyle indicated that an Agent on the road contacted him and advised that the Pennsylvania State Police were releasing at a press conference at 11:00 p.m. tonight the story that they had broken a local murder case which is about 4 months old. Doyle indicated that he had specifically inquired and had been informed that there was no FBI jurisdiction and that this was a State Police matter.

ACTION:

Mr. Nichols was advised.

WAH:JTS

cc: Mr. Nichols

RECORDED - 131 94-8-7[illegible]-272

MAY 29 1952

EX-88

66 MAY 30 28 1952

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: August 6, 1952

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT:

Tolson
Ladd
Nichols
Belmont
Clegg
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tracy
Mohr
Tele. Rm.
Nease
Gandy

Charlotte Moulton of United Press called at 12:30 P.M. today and talked with Wick in my office. She asked whether we could inform her during which year Communist Party membership reached its peak in the United States and also the membership during that peak year.

Wick told Miss Moulton that the Director at the Annual Convention of the American Legion on September 30, 1946, referred to the fact that the Communist Party in the United States claims some 100,000 members. Wick told Miss Moulton that each year since then there has been a steady decline in the estimated Communist Party membership and that the Director in his testimony before the House Subcommittee on Appropriations on January 24, 1952, stated that membership of the Communist Party in 1949 totaled 54,174, in 1950 it totaled 52,669, in 1951 it totaled 43,217, and that as of January 24, 1952, the membership was 31,608.

Miss Moulton said this was the information she desired and expressed her appreciation for the assistance given her.

REW:md

RECORDED - 135

INDEXED - 135

100-75273

65 AUG 18 1952

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nichols

DATE: August 29, 1952

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: JOHN GOLDSMITH - UNITED PRESS
FEATURE STORIES ON THE FBI

Tolson
Ladd
Nichols
Belmont
Clegg
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tracy
Mohr
Tele. Rm.
Nease
Gandy

You will recall that Goldsmith is the United Press man who took over Fred Mullen's job covering the Department. Goldsmith recently indicated that he wanted to do several features on the FBI. Accordingly, we furnished him with background data, interesting case material and statistical information. He has now given us drafts of four features he would like to run. They would go out over United Press facilities on a nation-wide basis.

Goldsmith said his office wants to run them next week following Labor Day. He would like an O.K. as soon as possible.

We have checked the features in detail. They are accurate as to facts and the statistics are correct and up to date as of the end of the 1952 fiscal year. You will note that he had rounded the statistics off for better reading. The four features have a fresh approach and look quite good.

Goldsmith gave us his drafts in very rough form and as a favor to him, we retyped them in final form. Attached are clear carbon copies of his articles on the Identification Division, the Laboratory and on Fugitives and Interstate Transportation of Stolen Motor Vehicle cases.

The fourth article contains a proposed statement by the Director on the current increase in crime and the need for militant action. It deals with the assistance the FBI affords local law enforcement agencies through the Identification Division, the Laboratory, the National Academy, etc. It is a good feature with a somewhat original slant. The general theme of the proposed statement by the Director is very acceptable although it did need some slight changing. Attached is Goldsmith's original draft of this feature (on three manila sheets) and our proposed changes (on white bond paper). Basically, our change incorporates his statement but couches it in more appropriate phraseology and omits the specific reference to Russia which is in paragraph one of page 2 of his original draft.

RECORDED-30
INDEXED-30
94-8-95-274
SEP 9 1952

RECOMMENDATION: That the above be approved and furnished to Goldsmith.

Approved by Mullen
Could be advised by phone if OK?
LBN

Attachments

AVH:mms

67 SEP 22 1952

(1)

(Feature by John Goldsmith, UP - copy typed 8/25/52)

The FBI located some 20 fugitives-from-justice today in a big government office building that used to house the OPA.

It was nothing new. It happens every day.

A group of bright-eyed government girls, who prepared for their ordeal with a powder-puff, put the finger on the law evaders. They were armed with nothing more explosive than a reading glass.

The locating took place in the deep filing cabinets of the FBI's big identification division. The agency serves as the nation's central clearing house for fingerprint information.

Police in various parts of the country, who are holding the 20 fugitives are being advised that their prisoners are "wanted." So are the police in other areas who are seeking them.

Fingerprints of the prisoners had been submitted as a matter of routine by arresting police. In the identification division the fingerprints were classified. Comparison showed that the prisoners were wanted for other crimes in other communities.

Over 10,000 fugitives were identified that way in the last fiscal year by the government girls who are currently "searching" new fingerprints at a rate of about 10,000 daily.

Prints are submitted by the armed services, agencies that fingerprint applicants for federal, state, and local jobs; agencies requesting loyalty checks as well as police departments. All are "searched" to determine whether the prints are already on record.

94-8-95-274
ENCLOSURE

About 185,000,000 fingerprints - including duplicates - are now filed in the big five-story office building. Workmen are starting to build an automatic conveyor--a sort of dumb waiter--to speed the flow of work from the incoming mail room on the top floor to the typing room on the bottom where mail goes out identifying, recording describing the owners of fingerprints that have been submitted.

A special section handles inquiries which come to the identification division by every communication device--including wire-photos from big cities.

"These three fingerprints were found on an axe handle. Are they the same as these other prints of a suspect we are holding?" asks a small town sheriff.

They are, the identification division replies, and the man is wanted in four states for robbery.

"A man with these prints jumped from the shrubbery and killed two strollers in the park," a big city police force reports. "Can you identify?"

In a matter of minutes the identification division replies giving the man's name and the probably location of his family. He had never been arrested. But he was a veteran, and his fingerprints were in the service files.

Identification has its grisly side. Plane crashes, fires, floods and the like frequently produce bodies that cannot be otherwise identified. The FBI does the job in well over half the cases received.

And the identification division is constantly "searching" the fingerprints of unknown bodies burried in Korean cemeteries by the defense department's burial units. In more that 92 per cent of the cases identification has been established in the "killed in action" and "missing in action" files of the armed services.

If you were in the service, were fingerprinted as a job applicant, or have been fingerprinted at a police station your fingerprints are probably on file. If they aren't you can submit them for possible identification. About 46,000 private citizens did so in the past fiscal year.

(2)

(Feature by John Goldsmith, UP- Copy typed August 28, 1952)

Washington, Aug.__--(UP)--It was all Greek to everybody else, but it spelled illegal bookmaking to the FBI.

The little notebook contained scribblings in what appeared to be classical Greek--the script favored by mathematicians, and college fraternities. Boston police seized the notebook in a raid on a gambling suspect. Puzzled, they sent it to the FBI.

The FBI sent the notebook to its laboratory. Experts in codes and ciphers made sense out of the scrawls. Sample translation:

"One buck on 'Picador' in the third race at Laurel."

That was just what the Boston police wanted to know about their suspect who had bragged to friends that he was booking horses and planned to keep right on because the cops couldn't make heads or tails of his books.

Cryptanalysts--and several dozen varieties of other specialists--are ready to help police officers at the FBI laboratory. As in the Boston case, which happened last year, the technicians will testify in local courts--at FBI expense--to help local prosecutors.

In the year which ended with June, the FBI crime lab--biggest in the world--made about 110,000 investigations. Nearly 17,00 of these examinations were for local law enforcement agencies in every state and territory.

94-8-95-274

ENCLOSURE

About 40,000 handwriting analyses are done in the lab each year. All kinds of chemical tests, ballistics examinations and fiber examinations are a part of the regular routine, and about 2,000 examinations are made annually with a spectrograph--a complex analyzer that determines composition of a solid by identifying the light rays it gives off when burned.

The FBI's lab tests don't always prove men guilty. A Clovis, N. M. man was accused of forging a note for a loan, until an FBI handwriting analysis showed that the suspect had NOT forged the controversial signature which was in fact genuine.

The efforts of the FBI technicians--in the lab and in court--are available to the nation's smallest police departments. The FBI requires only that requests be made by bona-fide law officers in criminal cases.

To spread the word about scientific crime detection and many other modern police methods, the FBI conducts two courses annually of its National (police) Academy. Each gives "post-graduate" police training to as many as 100 police officers from all over the nation.

In its 17 years, over 2,500 law enforcement officers have taken the 12-week academy course. Currently, the Bureau estimates that about one quarter of those graduates are the executive heads or the administrative chiefs of their own departments.

FBI officials say frankly that, in the cooperative fight against the underworld, the academy passes on information to local officials and also makes friends for the Bureau whose cooperation is invaluable when the FBI needs help in their home towns.

(3)

(Feature by John Goldsmith, UP - copy typed August 29, 1952)

Washington, Aug.___--(UP)--Just as routine tax prosecutions tripped the "robber barons" of the prohibition era, the FBI is using two little known laws to help hobble today's headlums.

The two laws, which represent only a small segment of the FBI jurisdiction, made it a federal offense to:

1. Steal a car (or a plane) and take it across a state line.
2. Flee from state or local authorities to avoid prosecution, detention or testimony in cases involving a number of crimes of violence.

Both laws have been on the books since the campaign against gangland of the 1930s--although both have recently been broadened. Year-in, year-out the two laws--and FBI enforcement efforts--trap a lot of law-breakers whose local offenses are far more serious than the federal violations.

Seven of the FBI's "10 most wanted" fugitives are wanted on FBI books for unlawful flight. But local police records tell a much more lurid story.

James Eddie Digge, the most recent addition to the "most wanted" list is a case in point. The FBI wants him for unlawful flight to avoid trial. But Digge is wanted in Norfolk, Va., for the triple murder of his wife and two young sons.

94-8-95-274

William Merle Martin, another recent addition to the list, is wanted by the FBI on both the "booby-trap" counts--stealing a car and fleeing to avoid trial. But Martin is wanted in Kansas for killing a sheriff.

In such flight cases it is generally the FBI's policy to turn the fugitives over to local authorities for prosecution after a return to the scene of the crime. The so called "fugitive felon" act has resulted in the capture of almost 4,000 fugitives since it was passed in 1934. About 500 of these arrests were made in the year which ended in June.

FBI officials call the John Dillinger case a classic use of the car-theft statute to catch a big fish. It wasn't until the gangland prince of the 1930s stole a car for an escape that the FBI was able to join the manhunt that finally ran him down.

Since the Dillinger days the FBI has come to have another special reason for pressing its investigation of auto cases. Car thievery, by well organized gangs, has become big underworld business.

About 197,000 cars were stolen last year--worth some $190,000,000 (m). In the year which ended in June, over 12,000 cars were recovered in "interstate" FBI cases. Their recovery was a $15,275,000 (m) item.

Less than a month after the interstate car-theft law was expanded to include aircraft in 1945, the FBI investigated its first plane theft. There have been a

number of similar cases since, including one thief who was investigated for two separate plane thefts.

That ended the novelty. Once a law has been violated twice by the same man--what law officers call recidivism--a new law becomes old hat.

(4)

(Draft prepared by John Goldsmith, United Press)

Washington, Aug.___--(UP)-- FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover said today that a "militant" alliance of local, state and federal law enforcement agencies can quickly reverse a "disturbing" upward crime trend.

Hoover warned that FBI crime statistics--now being assembled for the first six months of this year--will show a continuing increase.

"The public has never been more aware of criminal activities or more determined that law enforcement agencies take militant action to end them," Hoover said.

"Cooperatively, I am sure that we can do the job," Hoover said, "by stepping up the present activities of local state and federal agencies with the aid of law abiding citizens.

"I am sure that we can reverse this disturbing crime trend."

94-8-95-274
ENCLOSURE

(1)

more jac

About 40,000 handwriting analyses are done in the lab each year. All kinds of chemical tests, ballistics examinations and fiber examinations are a part of the regular routine, and about 2,000 examinations are made annually with a spectrograph--a complex analyzer that determines composition of a solid by identifying the light rays it gives off when burned.

The FBI's lab tests don't always prove men guilty. A Clovis, N. M. man was accused of forging a note for a loan, until an FBI handwriting analysis showed that the suspect had NOT forged the controversial signature which was in fact genuine.

The efforts of the FBI technicians--in the lab and in court--are available to the nation's smallest police departments. The FBI requires only that requests be made by bona-fide law officers in criminal cases.

To spread the word about scientific crime detection and many other modern police methods, the FBI conducts two courses annually of its National (police) Academy. Each gives "post-graduate" police training to as many as 100 police officers from all over the nation.

In its 17 years, over 2,500 law enforcement officers have taken the 12-week academy course. Currently, the Bureau estimates that about one quarter of those graduates are the executive heads or the administrative chiefs of their own departments.

FBI officials say frankly that, in the cooperative fight against the underworld, the academy passes on information to local officials and also makes friends for the Bureau whose cooperation is invaluable when the FBI needs help in their home towns.

add FBI washn x x x traffic

flight to avoid prosecution, and interstate transportation of stolen vehicles.

Investigation of those cases—expecially unlawful flight and auto thefts—frequently result in the capture of fugitives wanted by local authorities for crimes more serious than the FBI's federal offenses.

Directly, the FBI is also giving invaluble assistance to state and local law enforcement agencies through its identification division (fingerprint files) and its ultra modern crime laboratory. Lab technicians and fingerprint experts travel—at FBI expense—to present court testimony for local prosecutors.

Police schools—locally, in various parts of the nation—and the FBI National Academy, also represent a substantial contribution by the federal government to better law enforcement in local communities.

jag

(Typed August 29, 1952)

(5)

PROPOSED UNITED PRESS FEATURE ON
FBI - INCORPORATING STATEMENT
BY THE DIRECTOR

FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover said today that a continued militant alliance of local, state and Federal law enforcement agencies is necessary to combat a "disturbing" upward crime trend.

Hoover warned that crime statistics - now being assembled for the first six months of this year - show a continuing increase.

"The public is becoming increasingly aware of the huge toll levied by crime in the United States and looks to the nation's law enforcement agencies for militant action," Hoover stated.

"Cooperatively, I am sure we can do the job," the FBI Director declared, "by stepping up the present activities of local, state and Federal agencies, with the aid of law abiding citizens."

Mr. Hoover restated his strong conviction that the crime problem does NOT require the establishment of a national police force "which is characteristic of the totalitarian dictatorships."

Hoover made the statement for the United Press as his aides told how the FBI, which made its reputation in the gang-ridden prohibition days of the 1930's, has stepped up its campaign against its old underworld enemies.

The FBI's own uniform crime report issued in April restated the crime problem. It reported a 5.1 per cent nationwide

FBI 94-8-[illegible]-294

*increase in crime last year. The previous year had shown an increase to 1.5 percent.*

*More recent local reports underline the problem. City fathers recently explained that new reporting methods were responsible for sharp increases in all kinds of crime during the first six months of this year. Then they approved a 1,600-man increase in the police department.*

*To help state authorities, local police whom it regards as primarily responsible for drying up criminal activity, the FBI is moving ahead on two fronts.*

*It is vigorously pressing the investigations of crime within its jurisdiction--like kidnapping, bank robbery, white slave traffic, interstate flight to avoid prosecution, and interstate transportation of stolen vehicles.*

*Investigations of those cases--especially unlawful flight and auto thefts--frequently result in the capture of fugitives wanted by local authorities for crimes more serious than the FBI's federal offenses.*

*Directly, the FBI is also giving invaluable assistance to state and local law enforcement agencies through its identification division (fingerprint files) and its ultra modern crime laboratory. Lab technicians and fingerprint experts travel--at FBI expense--to present court testimony for local prosecutors.*

*Police schools--locally, in various parts of the nation--and the FBI National Academy, also represent a substantial contribution by the federal government to better law enforcement in local communities.*

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nichols

DATE: August 22, 1952

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: JOHN GOLDSMITH
UNITED PRESS

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Sandy

Attached hereto is the material for Goldsmith which I mentioned in my memorandum, entitled as above, of August 20, 1952.

You will recall that Goldsmith, in an informal memorandum today, took a slightly different tack than he and Hart had agreed upon. In accordance with Hart's talk with you, I am sending the attached and thought it would be well to have Goldsmith look it over and let us know specifically what, if anything, he may need in addition. Attached are:

1. Memorandum on the Laboratory.

   A. Number of examinations made by Laboratory, fiscal year 1952. (for local agencies)

   B. Interesting Identifications: L-424, L-405, L-403, L-394.

   C. The following reprints: Services of the FBI, Availability of Facilities of FBI Laboratory, Scientific Evidence, Handling Physical Evidence, and Electron Microscope.

2. Memorandum on the Identification Division.

   A. Interesting Identifications: 696, 573, 710, 706, and 640.

   B. The following reprints: FBI Fingerprint Facilities Reviewed, Civil Fingerprint Identification, Twenty-five Years of Fingerprint Identification, Operation Unknown, Identification Notices Posted in FBI Files, and The Single Fingerprint Section.

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5 ENCL
4 Attachments

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3. Memorandum on Fugitive Felon Act.

   A. Interesting Cases: 88-2602, 88-2524, 88-2234, 88-2798, 88-2793, 88-2512, 88-3151.

   B. The following reprints: The Fugitive Felon Act, Fugitive Felon Act Aids Law Enforcement.

   C. Press releases on the following individuals who are on Top Ten Fugitive Program wanted for unlawful flight: Kenneth Lee Maurer, William Merle Martin, Isaie Aldy Beausoleil, Frederick J. Tenuto, Sydney Gordon Martin, Leonard Joseph Zalutsky.

4. Memorandum on auto theft and interstate transportation of stolen motor vehicles.

   A. Interesting Cases: 95-20063, 26-91867, 26-103348.

   B. The following reprints: Systems Used in Professional Car Theft Operations, Stealing Your Own Car, Is It a Stolen Automobile?, Memphis Police Make Systematic Auto Theft Check.

5. Memorandum on the National Academy and Police Schools.

   A. Bulletin entitled "The Story of the FBI National Academy," National Academy application (FD-164), four-page mimeographed memorandum captioned "The FBI National Academy."

The Interesting Cases have been checked up to date against the files and are O.K. to give out.

Mr. Nichols

August 22, 1952

M. A. Jones

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UNITED PRESS

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THE FBI NATIONAL ACADEMY

Are you acquainted with the police officer who regularly patrols the business or residential area in your community? Are you cognizant of the training necessary to make him a good, efficient, and capable police officer? There was a time when the mere existence of a badge and later a distinctive uniform was all that was necessary to make any man a police officer. His knowledge of investigative techniques and his ability to handle firearms, collect evidence, and apprehend dangerous criminals were limited to the extent of his experience in law enforcement. Knowledge of these matters which are of vital importance to an officer in the successful discharge of his duties was not freely exchanged among officers.

A number of farsighted police officials cognizant of the FBI's success in dealing with the Dillingers and the "Pretty Boy" Floyds of the early 1930's attributed much of this success to the intensive and specialized training afforded their agents. J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the FBI, was a firm believer in the theory that science, proper training, and hard, intelligent work were the most effective weapons law enforcement could wield against the criminal. He recognized the advantages of proper training and the use of modern techniques which had been thoroughly covered in the training program for FBI Agents.

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During the early 1930's the FBI had cooperated with local law enforcement agencies with respect to police training in only isolated instances. The FBI, always desirous of assisting local officers, realized it was not feasible to train all local law enforcement officers at Washington, D. C.; however, the training in Washington of selected police officers who could later return to their respective departments to establish additional training schools appeared to be the logical approach. Thus in July, 1935, police training took its first major step forward with the inauguration of the FBI National Academy. Each officer who completed the twelve-week training course given at the National Academy would be qualified as an administrator or an instructor who could organize and conduct a police training school within his own department. In this way the material presented to the officers during the National Academy classes was readily available to additional police officers throughout the country.

Seventeen years have passed since the gavel sounded opening the first session of the FBI National Academy. Two thousand, five hundred twenty-eight officers of law enforcement agencies representing each of the forty-eight states, territories, possessions, and several foreign countries have graduated from the Academy. Approximately 26 per cent of these graduates are now the executive heads and many others are administrative officers of their respective departments. The Fiftieth Session of the National Academy composed of sixty men is scheduled for August 25, 1952.

Additional training for police officers conducted by FBI personnel is available to any police department desirous of such training. By calling the nearest FBI field office a police department may obtain an experienced instructor to give instruction on any subject related to law enforcement. In response to requests such as this during 1951 the FBI conducted 2,363 such schools throughout the country. A large percentage of the officers in the United States have been in attendance at one or more of these schools.

The stature of law enforcement has been enhanced by the tireless efforts of conscientous officers who have worked and sacrificed to render more efficient law enforcement service to the citizens of this country. The officer who today patrols the business and residential areas in your community is highly trained in his chosen profession. Look with pride upon these officers.

*AUTO THEFT*

*A tabulation of the value of property stolen in 381 cities with a total population of over 48 million people during 1951 showed that the loss to crime through auto theft was greater than the loss in all other types of property combined. The estimated auto theft loss for the United States as a whole during 1951 totaled 196,960 cars valued at approximately $190,000,000.*

*Although a very large percentage of the cars stolen in the United States is recovered (during 1951, 91.8 per cent), every single theft is a crime to be solved. The FBI's role in this criminal picture is confined to instances where stolen automobiles are transported in interstate commerce. The size of the job is indicated by the fact that, during the 1952 fiscal year, 12,310 cars were recovered in FBI cases. These cars were valued at $15,275,462.*

*The 196,000 cars which were estimated to have been stolen during 1951 show the impact of this form of crime on the private citizen. Even though his car may be recovered, in many cases the car has been severely damaged by inattention to mechanical details such as keeping the crankcase full of oil or water in the battery. The car may often be damaged in collisions or by hard use, with*

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upholstery, paint, or floor pads scratched, torn, or stained. In addition it is of interest to note that uniform crime reports received by the FBI from over 5200 contributing law enforcement agencies reflected that during 1951 over 40 per cent of all larcenies consisted of either thefts of property from automobiles or thefts of automobile accessories.

Car thefts are divided into three basic types. One is the "joy-riding" type of offense where the thief, often a juvenile, will steal a car for the thrill of a ride or for very temporary use. A second category is the theft for transportation where the car may be stolen for use as a getaway car in a bank robbery, gas station robbery, or similar violent offenses. The third and most important is the theft for resale.

The professional car thief steals a car to resell it. His operation will usually be either to obtain the car by fraud or to steal it outright from the street, a parking lot, or the owner's garage.

The fraud type of case is represented by the situation where the car thief will rent a car from a rental agency and, of course, never return it. In other instances the thief contacts a car dealer and arranges to drive a car for a few minutes as a "test," preliminary to buying it. Of course, once having obtained possession,

the thief departs rapidly for remote regions. He may indulge in the variation of actually making a down payment on the car and signing an installment contract. The thief, of course, immediately disappears upon obtaining possession of the vehicle.

The crime of car theft is becoming more and more organized. A survey conducted by the FBI in 1951 on stolen cars of 1946 or later vintage determined that only 5 per cent of the cars checked could be found reregistered under their original serial numbers, motor numbers, or other identifying data. Since the cars were late models, which ordinarily would not be scrapped or junked, it must be presumed that the stolen cars were resold under altered identities, including false motor or serial numbers, repainting, and other changes. To effect these changes even passably requires considerable knowledge and a definite minimum of equipment, which the lone car thief would not usually have.

The FBI and the local officers work very closely together on automobile theft cases where there has been interstate transportation of the car. In many instances the local officer is the one who will recover a stolen car and in usual instances the theft is first reported to the local officer.

The extent of car theft ring operations was demonstrated by a series of recent cases based in New York. The

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FBI, which had worked the cases on a nation-wide basis with a number of local police agencies, arrested seven men at New York and one at New Jersey to break up the operations of five connected car theft rings. The rings were well organized, with all the paraphernalia for alteration of car numbers and alteration of registration documents. They specialized in the latest deluxe Cadillacs, many of which were sold abroad. Prices as high as $7500 were received for the cars. These cars were stolen to order, and the actual thief would cruise New York looking for the exact model and paint job desired by a possible "customer."

*THE FUGITIVE FELON ACT*

*Next time you pass through the post office pay particular attention to the bulletin board with all the pictures. Note the individuals wanted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation who are identified by their photographs and fingerprints on the FBI Identification Orders. Pay particular attention to the crime for which they are wanted and note how many are wanted by the FBI for fleeing from one state to another to avoid prosecution or confinement for a vicious state crime previously committed. Many of these individuals are among the most sought after people at large in the country today. Of the 53 Identification Orders issued by the FBI between January 1 and August 20, 1952, 23 of them have dealt with this type of case. Of the 10 men on the FBI's "Ten Most Wanted Fugitives" list on August 15, 1952, seven were wanted in Unlawful Flight cases.*

*During the early 1930's criminals banded together to terrorize the public with their organized lawlessness. In these days it was not uncommon for a criminal to commit an armed robbery in one state and flee immediately to a distant state where he could feel relatively safe. State lines were no deterrent to the criminal for his travel was not restricted; however, the law enforcement officer's powers to bring the*

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criminal to justice for state crimes were limited by state or local boundaries. Criminals quickly took advantage of this inadequacy of the law and prospered. Their day of prosperity was short-lived, however, for law-abiding citizens recognized the urgent necessity for new laws to cope with this type of criminal.

To deter the organized lawlessness of the 1930 era, Congress, on May 18, 1934, made it a Federal offense for a person to flee to another state to avoid prosecution or to avoid giving testimony in certain criminal cases involving murder, kidnaping, burglary, mayhem, rape, assault with a dangerous weapon, extortion accompanied by threats of violence, or attempt to commit one of these crimes. On August 2, 1946, Congress amended the law to include those persons who flee to another state after conviction and confinement for these crimes. In the 1952 fiscal year the FBI apprehended 501 persons under this law. After apprehending the fugitive it is the policy of the FBI, in cases where the state offense is of a more aggravated nature than that involved in the Federal offense, to deliver the defendant to the state for prosecution after he is returned to the scene of the crime. Local law enforcement agencies were thereby assured of the assistance of Federal agents, whose jurisdiction extended to all parts of the United States, in bringing to justice those felons who had fled to another state.

The Director of the FBI, J. Edgar Hoover, has constantly opposed the establishment or existence of a

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national police organization. However, the very nature of the Fugitive Felon Act giving FBI Agents jurisdiction to locate and apprehend certain persons wanted for state crimes, frequently brings Federal and local officers together. Valuable assistance is thereby rendered the local law enforcement agencies by the Federal agents to the extent that they work as a team in bringing to justice violators of state laws. Perhaps even now as you read this an FBI Agent is talking with your Chief of Police in an effort to locate and apprehend a fugitive from another state. The fugitive may be your neighbor, service station attendant or grocery clerk who moved into your fair city to "begin a new life."

Kenneth Lee Maurer, a 19-year-old former Detroit resident is wanted for the murder of his mother and sister, accomplished with a hand axe and hunting knife. Information that he had been in the State of Ohio after these murders had been committed gave the FBI jurisdiction to assist in locating Maurer. It is doubtful that he is in Michigan -- he may now be living in your city. He will one day be brought to justice for his heinous crime and the FBI will maintain a constant vigil until this is accomplished.

This is typical of hundreds of such cases currently being investigated by your FBI in close cooperation with city, county and state law enforcement agencies throughout the country. Their inquiries may be centered in your state, your city, or perhaps even your neighborhood which is being made a safer place in which to live by such cooperative activities on the part of local and Federal officers.

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## FBI IDENTIFICATION DIVISION

The FBI Identification Division was established in 1924 by J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the FBI, with a nucleus of 810,188 fingerprints. Mr. Hoover recognized the necessity for providing, on a national basis, a focal point for the collection of arrest records of those criminals and others who were fingerprinted in thousands of jurisdictions from Maine to California. Until the establishment of the FBI Identification Division, there was no single place in the United States to which a law enforcement agency could submit a set of fingerprints and determine whether the subject of those fingerprints had ever been previously arrested or was wanted by some other police agency as a fugitive from justice.

The fingerprint collection in the FBI Identification Division has grown from its limited beginning of 810,188 prints to over 184,800,000 fingerprints. During the fiscal year 1951, 18,225 agencies contributed fingerprints to the collection. 5,448,245 prints were received during that year and are currently being received at the rate of approximately 21,000 a day. The size of the fingerprint collection can be more readily grasped by visualizing all the cards in this enormous collection piled in one stack on top of each other. The resultant stack w would reach nineteen miles into the air.

Due to the size of the collection and the fact that over 12,000 contributors utilize its facilities, it is possible

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to identify approximately 800 wanted fugitives a month through searches of incoming fingerprint cards against the files.

In October, 1951, for example, the Utica, New York, Police Department submitted to the FBI Identification Division the fingerprints of a man who had applied for a taxi driver's license. A check of the prints reflected that they were the fingerprints of a man with a lengthy criminal record dating back to 1930. In February, 1948, the State Department of Correction at Albany, New York, requested the FBI Identification Division to post a wanted notice in its files against this individual on a charge of absconding. Immediately after checking the fingerprint card from the Police Department in Utica, the State Department of Correction at Albany, New York, was advised by telegram of the wanted man's address and the data shown on his application in order that his arrest could be effected. In another instance, a three-year-old girl in Louisville, Kentucky, was murdered by a sex maniac in 1950. Investigation identified a probable suspect. This man had been previously fingerprinted and the appropriate wanted notice was posted in the FBI Identification Division files. Investigation to locate him was undertaken by the FBI on a charge of Unlawful Flight to Avoid Prosecution for the murder, as well as by the local police. Five months later a drunk driver in Providence, Rhode Island, was fingerprinted by the police in that city and the fingerprint card transmitted to Washington in accordance with usual procedure. Immediately upon the fingerprints being

received at the FBI Identification Division and searched against the files, it was found that they corresponded to the fingerprints of the wanted sex murderer. FBI Agents at Providence were immediately notified and, although the drunk driver had been released by the police, he was located shortly at a local factory where he was employed, placed in custody, and removed to Louisville by Kentucky authorities to face trial for the murder. In January, 1951, he was tried and found guilty and was executed January 18, 1952.

In addition to the normal receipt of arrest fingerprint cards through the mails, which is the ordinary method of transmission, the FBI Identification Division receives urgent requests for immediate searches. In January, 1947, the Los Angeles Police Department was confronted with the brutal murder of an unknown young woman, whose butchered and mutilated body was found in a vacant lot. Through the cooperation of a Los Angeles newspaper, the fingerprints of the body were transmitted by wire photo through the Washington, D. C. facilities of a national news service. Within 56 minutes of the receipt of the wire photo at the FBI Identification Division, the murdered woman had been identified, her employment history ascertained, and photographs pulled from the FBI's files for transmittal to Los Angeles. Since that time, a number of police agencies have installed speed photo facilities for transmitting directly to the FBI photographs of

of fingerprints in urgent cases. The equipment is similar to the wire photo instrument used by press agencies.

The FBI Identification Division and the infallibility of fingerprint identification have helped the American public to avoid many a heartache by restoring amnesia victims to their families and friends. Recently, the Chief of Police in a Florida city sent in to the FBI the fingerprints of a man who became unconscious for 36 hours, but his fingerprints permitted the FBI to telegraph the Chief of Police full identifying data, including the fact that ten years before he had been the victim of a similar spell of illness in Mississippi. In another instance, police in Peoria, Illinois, forwarded the fingerprints of a man found walking up and down the streets trying to find something which appeared familiar to him. He could not remember his name or where he lived. The FBI was able to advise the police that the man was an accountant employed in a manufacturing establishment in Granite City, Illinois, and residing in East Alton, Illinois.

Frequently in cases of disaster the FBI is able to be of service to the public through its fingerprint collection. When the S.S. Noronic burned at Toronto, Canada in 1949, with large loss of life, the FBI single fingerprint section assisted in the work of identifying the dead. In one instance, they established through fingerprints that a body identified by a man's sons as their father's was not in fact the father's body,

but that of a stranger. Sadly enough, the FBI experts were also able to identify the body of the father.

# THE FBI LABORATORY

The FBI Laboratory was established by J. Edgar Hoover, FBI Director, in 1932. It consisted of one technician and a minimum of scientific equipment. Today the FBI Laboratory is probably the best equipped and largest crime laboratory in the world.

During the 1952 fiscal year, the FBI Laboratory conducted 109,733 examinations. These examinations were conducted at the request of the FBI's own Special Agents in the field, as well as for other government agencies and local law enforcement agencies. Requests were received from every state in the Union, from the District of Columbia, Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and from Canada and Bermuda.

Examinations will be performed by the FBI for any duly constituted public law enforcement agency in the United States in a criminal case, and the FBI Laboratory will make the results of the examinations available to the local law enforcement agency free of charge, including the testimony of the Laboratory experts at the trial if required. In many instances, where the local law enforcement agency has made the results of the FBI Laboratory examination available to the defence in a criminal case, a plea of guilty has been entered by the criminal, who abandoned any intention of contesting the prosecution or standing trial after reading the report.

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The FBI Laboratory conducts examinations in the various fields required in a modern criminal investigation. The largest portion of its examinations is in the field of documents. During the fiscal year of 1951 the Document Section of the Laboratory conducted 64,632 examinations, including handwriting and hand-printing, as well as obliterated writing restoration, examinations of known and questioned specimens of paper, pencil marks and ink examinations, and typewriting examinations. A number of examinations of charred paper were also performed.

Examinations in the Physics and Chemistry Section of the Laboratory included biological and biochemical examinations, gunpowder tests, metallurgical examinations, guns and ammunition, toolmarks, such as the marks left on a burglarized safe by a jimmy or chisel, and a number of other types of examination.

There were 16,925 examinations made for local law enforcement agencies during the fiscal year 1952. Virginia led the nation, with 1,225 examinations performed for local law enforcement agencies in that state. California was second with 977 examinations, and Ohio was third with 949. There were 4 examinations made for the Virgin Islands, 8 for Puerto Rico, 13 for Hawaii, and 74 for Alaska.

The value of the service performed by the FBI Laboratory for local law enforcement agencies was expressed by a Wyoming prosecuting attorney recently. He had prosecuted the perpetrator

of a double murder, where both victims had been shot in the head. Gun and ammunition examinations and examinations of blood stains were performed by the FBI Laboratory for the prosecution, and the FBI Agents who performed the examinations testified at the trial. The subject was found guilty of first degree murder, and the Prosecuting Attorney wrote the FBI that ".... the testimony of the Special Agents was responsible in a great measure for such a verdict, as it left no doubt in the minds of the jury concerning the physical aspects.... of the crimes."

A Minnesota sheriff, wrote to the FBI after its Laboratory experts had testified in a murder case involving a victim found shot to death along a lonely county road. The defendant was found guilty of first degree murder. The Sheriff evaluated the FBI Laboratory's service to law enforcement agencies in the local community by saying: "The value of such aids cannot be computed in terms of dollars and cents and it would be impossible for small counties of limited means to obtain such service from any other source.... it puts the small office on a par with the best equipped departments in the country."

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nichols

DATE: August 25, 1952

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: JOHN GOLDSMITH, UNITED PRESS;
FEATURE STORIES ON FBI

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Hart spoke to Goldsmith this afternoon and gave him the material described in my memorandum of August 22, 1952. Goldsmith said that he was very satisfied with it and did not need anything else. In accordance with your instructions, Hart told him to call if there was anything at all he thought would be of help that was not in this material.

Hart also gave him the cumulative total of our accomplishments under our Unlawful Flight Statutes. From 1934, when the statute was passed, through 7-31-52 we apprehended 3,949 fugitives and had 102 convictions. Hart also explained to Goldsmith that we just did not have any budgetary breakdowns on our cooperative services for local law enforcement agencies. Hart talked to Inspector Callahan on this and explained to Goldsmith, pursuant to his discussion with Callahan, that we would like to have a lot of material of this kind available but that it is just too expensive and takes to much personnel devoted to nonproductive operations to keep such detailed breakdowns. Goldsmith said he thought the statistics we furnished him in the memorandum would be even better than what he originally had in mind along this line.

Goldsmith said that he will only be able to do four features as his office is running them next week (which includes Labor Day). He would still like to get some information about our investigative operations and what happens to a complaint and also something on our security operations, and, since he cannot use this right now, we will get it up within the next several days and send it to you.

QUOTATIONS OF THE DIRECTOR:

Goldsmith left with Hart the attached three sheets on manila paper incorporating a quotation he would like to use from the Director. Hart explained that the general idea looked all right and that we would have to do some editing if Mr. Hoover felt a statement desirable. Goldsmith said that anything at all along this line would be very good and they would be able to work it into the story if it had the same general topic. Goldsmith would like to know about this just as soon as possible and will call Hart within the next day or so.

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There is attached a copy of the first feature which Goldsmith

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Memorandum to Mr. Nichols August 25, 1952
Re: John Goldsmith

submitted. We retyped his copy, as a favor, including the current statistics which you wanted him to have.

Mr. Nichols August 25, 1952

M. A. Jones

JOHN GOLDSMITH, UNITED PRESS
FEATURE STORIES ON FBI

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Re: John Goldsmith

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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nichols

DATE: August 29, 1952

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: COPIES OF FEATURES BY JOHN GOLDSMITH-UNITED PRESS

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Reference is made to my memorandum of 8-29-52 furnishing the drafts of four features by Goldsmith for approval.

Attached are the following for your personal attention and use:

1. Tickler of my memorandum of 8-29-52.

2. Copies of features by Goldsmith as follows:

a. On Identification Division (copy typed 8-25-52).

b. On the Laboratory (copy typed 8-28-52).

c. On fugitive and Interstate Transportation of Stolen Motor Vehicle cases (copy typed 8-29-52).

d. On statement by Director re crime increase and the aid FBI gives local law enforcement agencies (auto stat machine copy).

3. Carbon copy of our proposed substitute for (d) above altering phraseology of Goldsmith's draft.

Attachment

AVH:mad

His approval. Goldsmith approved & copies to Chicago & Washington Bureaus for their information.

RECORDED - 4 62-95-277

INDEXED - 4 SEP 12 1952

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Mr. Nichols

August 29, 1952

M. A. Jones

JOHN GOLDSMITH - UNITED PRESS
FEATURE STORIES ON THE FBI

You will recall that Goldsmith is the United Press man who took over Fred Mullen's job covering the Department. Goldsmith recently indicated that he wanted to do several features on the FBI. Accordingly, we furnished him with background data, interesting case material and statistical information. He has now given us drafts of four features he would like to run. They would go out over United Press facilities on a nation-wide basis.

Goldsmith said his office wants to run them next week following Labor Day. He would like an O.K. as soon as possible.

We have checked the features in detail. They are accurate as to facts and the statistics are correct and up to date as of the end of the 1952 fiscal year. You will note that he had rounded the statistics off for better reading. The four features have a fresh approach and look quite good.

Goldsmith gave us his drafts in very rough form and as a favor to him, we retyped them in final form. Attached are clear carbon copies of his articles on the Identification Division, the Laboratory and on Fugitives and Interstate Transportation of Stolen Motor Vehicle cases.

The fourth article contains a proposed statement by the Director on the current increase in crime and the need for militant action. It deals with the assistance the FBI affords local law enforcement agencies through the Identification Division, the Laboratory, the National Academy, etc. It is a good feature with a somewhat original slant. The general theme of the proposed statement by the Director is very acceptable although it did need some slight changing. Attached is Goldsmith's original draft of this feature (on three manila sheets) and our proposed changes (on white bond paper). Basically, our change incorporates his statement but couches it in more appropriate phraseology and omits the specific reference to Russia which is in paragraph one of page 2 of his original draft.

RECOMMENDATION: That the above be approved and furnished to Goldsmith.

Attachments

AVH:mms

94-8-95-277

(Feature by John Goldsmith, UI- copy typed 7/25/52)

(1)

(a)

The FBI located some 28 fugitives-from-justice today in a big government office building that used to house the OPA.

It was nothing new. It happens every day.

A group of bright-eyed government girls, who prepared for their ordeal with a powder-puff, put the finger on the law evaders. They were armed with nothing more explosive than a reading glass.

The locating took place in the deep filing cabinets of the FBI's big identification division. The agency serves as the nation's central clearing house for fingerprint information.

Police in various parts of the country, who are holding the 28 fugitives are being advised that their prisoners are "wanted." So are the police in other areas who are seeking them.

Fingerprints of the prisoners had been submitted as a matter of routine by arresting police. In the identification division the fingerprints were classified. Comparison showed that the prisoners were wanted for other crimes in other communities.

Over 10,000 fugitives were identified that way in the last fiscal year by the government girls who are currently "searching" new fingerprints at a rate of about 19,000 daily.

Prints are submitted by the armed services, agencies that fingerprint applicants for federal, state, and local jobs; agencies requesting loyalty checks as well as police departments. All are "searched" to determine whether the prints are already on record.

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About 125,000,000 fingerprints - including duplicates - are now filed in the big five-story office building. Workmen are starting to build an automatic conveyor--a sort of dumb waiter--to speed the flow of work from the incoming mail room on the top floor to the typing room on the bottom where mail goes out identifying, recording describing the owners of fingerprints that have been submitted.

A special section handles inquiries which come to the identification division by every communication device--including wire-photos from big cities.

"These three fingerprints were found on an axe handle. Are they the same as these other prints of a suspect we are holding?" asks a small town sheriff.

They are, the identification division replies, and the man is wanted in four states for robbery.

"A man with these prints jumped from the shrubbery and killed two strollers in the park," a big city police force reports. "Can you identify?"

In a matter of minutes the identification division replies giving the man's name and the probably location of his family. He had never been arrested. But he was a veteran, and his fingerprints were in the service files.

Identification has its grisly side. Plane crashes, fires, floods and the like frequently produce bodies that cannot be otherwise identified. The FBI does the job in well over half the cases received.

And the identification division is constantly "searching" the fingerprints of unknown bodies burried in Korean cemeteries by the defense department's burial units. In more that 92 per cent of the cases identification has been established in the "killed in action" and "missing in action" files of the armed services.

If you were in the service, were fingerprinted as a job applicant, or have been fingerprinted at a police station your fingerprints are probably on file. If they aren't you can submit them for possible identification. About 46,000 private citizens did so in the past fiscal year.

(Feature by John Goldsmith, UP- Copy typed August 28, 1952)

Washington, Aug.__--(UP)--It was all Greek to everybody else, but it spelled illegal bookmaking to the FBI.

The little notebook contained scribblings in what appeared to be classical Greek--the script favored by mathematicians, and college fraternities. Boston police seized the notebook in a raid on a gambling suspect. Puzzled, they sent it to the FBI.

The FBI sent the notebook to its laboratory. Experts in codes and ciphers made sense out of the scrawls. Sample translation:

"One buck on 'Picador' in the third race at Laurel."

That was just what the Boston police wanted to know about their suspect who had bragged to friends that he was booking horses and planned to keep right on because the cops couldn't make heads or tails of his books.

Cryptanalysts--and several dozen varieties of other specialists--are ready to help police officers at the FBI laboratory. As in the Boston case, which happened last year, the technicians will testify in local courts--at FBI expense--to help local prosecutors.

In the year which ended with June, the FBI crime lab--biggest in the world--made about 110,000 investigations. Nearly 17,00 of those examinations were for local law enforcement agencies in every state and territory.

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About 40,000 handwriting analyses are done in the lab each year. All kinds of chemical tests, ballistics examinations and fiber examinations are a part of the regular routine, and about 2,000 examinations are made annually with a spectrograph--a complex analyzer that determines composition of a solid by identifying the light rays it gives off when burned.

The FBI's lab tests don't always prove men guilty. A Clovis, N. M. man was accused of forging a note for a loan, until an FBI handwriting analysis showed that the suspect had NOT forged the controversial signature which was in fact genuine.

The efforts of the FBI technicians--in the lab and in court--are available to the nation's smallest police departments. The FBI requires only that requests be made by bona-fide law officers in criminal cases.

To spread the word about scientific crime detection and many other modern police methods, the FBI conducts two courses annually of its National (police) Academy. Each gives "post-graduate" police training to as many as 100 police officers from all over the nation.

In its 17 years, over 2,500 law enforcement officers have taken the 12-week academy course. Currently, the Bureau estimates that about one quarter of those graduates are the executive heads or the administrative chiefs of their own departments.

FBI officials say frankly that, in the cooperative fight against the underworld, the academy passes on information to local officials and also makes friends for the Bureau whose cooperation is invaluable when the FBI needs help in their home towns.

(3)

(Feature by John Goldsmith, UP - copy typed August 29, 1952)

Washington, Aug.___--(UP)--Just as routine tax prosecutions tripped the "robber barons" of the prohibition era, the FBI is using two little known laws to help hobble today's hoodlums.

The two laws, which represent only a small segment of the FBI jurisdiction, made it a federal offense to:

1. Steal a car (or a plane) and take it across a state line.
2. Flee from state or local authorities to avoid prosecution, detention or testimony in cases involving a number of crimes of violence.

Both laws have been on the books since the campaign against gangland of the 1930s--although both have recently been broadened. Year-in, year-out the two laws--and FBI enforcement efforts--trap a lot of law-breakers whose local offenses are far more serious than the federal violations.

Seven of the FBI's "10 most wanted" fugitives are wanted on FBI books for unlawful flight. But local police records tell a much more lurid story.

James Eddie Digge, the most recent addition to the "most wanted" list is a case in point. The FBI wants him for unlawful flight to avoid trial. But Digge is wanted in Norfolk, Va., for the triple murder of his wife and two young sons.

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William Merle Martin, another recent addition to the list, is wanted by the FBI on both the "booby-trap" counts--stealing a car and fleeing to avoid trial. But Martin is wanted in Kansas for killing a sheriff.

In such flight cases it is generally the FBI's policy to turn the fugitives over to local authorities for prosecution after a return to the scene of the crime. The so called "fugitive felon" act has resulted in the capture of almost 4,000 fugitives since it was passed in 1934. About 500 of those arrests were made in the year which ended in June.

FBI officials call the John Dillinger case a classic use of the car-theft statute to catch a big fish. It wasn't until the gangland prince of the 1930s stole a car for an escape that the FBI was able to join the manhunt that finally ran him down.

Since the Dillinger days the FBI has come to have another special reason for pressing its investigation of auto cases. Car thievery, by well organized gangs, has become big underworld business.

About 197,000 cars were stolen last year--worth some $190,000,000 (m). In the year which ended in June, over 12,000 cars were recovered in "interstate" FBI cases. Their recovery was a $15,275,000 (m) item.

Less than a month after the interstate car-theft law was expanded to include aircraft in 1945, the FBI investigated its first plane theft. There have been a

number of similar cases since, including one thief who was investigated for two separate plane thefts.

That ended the novelty. Once a law has been violated twice by the same man--what law officers call recidivism--a new law becomes old hat.

(4)

Washington, Aug.___—(UP)— FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover said today that a "militant" alliance of local, state and federal law enforcement agencies can quickly reverse a "disturbing" upward crime trend.

Hoover warned that FBI crime statistics—now being assembled for the first six months of this year—will show a continuing increase.

"The public has never been more aware of criminal activities or more determined that law enforcement agencies take militant action to end them," Hoover said.

"Cooperatively, I am sure that we can do the job," Hoover said, "by stepping up the present activities of local state and federal agencies with the aid of law abiding citizens."

"I am sure that we can reverse this disturbing

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crime [redacted]."

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The FBI director restated his strong conviction that the crime problem does NOT require the establishment of a national police force "which is characteristic of the Soviet and other totalitarian regimes."

Hoover made the statement for the United Press as his aides told how the FBI, which made its reputation in the gang-ridden prohibition days of the 1930s, has stepped up its campaign against its old underworld enemies.

The FBI's own uniform crime report issued in April restated the crime problem. It reported a 5.1 percent nationwide increase in crime last year. The previous year had shown an increase too, 1.5 percent.

More recent local reports underline the problem. City fathers recently explained that new reporting methods were responsibple for sharp increases in all kinds of crime during the first six months of this year. Then they approved a 1,600 man increase in the police department.

To help state authorities, and local police whom it regards as primarily responsible for drying up criminal activity, the FBI is moving ahead on two fronts.

It is vigorously pressing the investigations of crimes within its jurisdiction--like kidnapping, bank robbery, white slave traffic,

flight to avoid prosecution, and interstate transportation of stolen vehicles.

Investigation of those cases—expecially unlawful flight and auto thefts—frequently result in the capture of fugitives wanted by local authorities for crimes more serious than the FBI's federal offenses.

Directly, the FBI is also giving invaluble assistance to state and local law enforcement agencies through its identification division (fingerprint files) and its ultra modern crime laboratory. Lab technicians and fingerprint experts travel—at FBI expense—to present court testimony for local prosecutors.

Police schools—locally, in various parts of the nation—and the FBI National Academy, also represent a substantial contribution by the federal government to better law enforcement in local communities.

jag

(Typed August 29, 1952)

PROPOSED UNITED PRESS FEATURE ON
FBI - INCORPORATING STATEMENT
BY THE DIRECTOR

(3)

FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover said today that a continued militant alliance of local, state and Federal law enforcement agencies is necessary to combat a "disturbing" upward crime trend.

Hoover warned that crime statistics - now being assembled for the first six months of this year - show a continuing increase.

"The public is becoming increasingly aware of the huge toll levied by crime in the United States and looks to the nation's law enforcement agencies for militant action," Hoover stated.

"Cooperatively, I am sure we can do the job," the FBI Director declared, "by stepping up the present activities of local, state and Federal agencies, with the aid of law abiding citizens."

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September 9, 1952

SPECIAL DELIVERY

Mr. Barry Faris, Editor in Chief
International News Service
235 East 45th Street
New York 17, New York

Dear Barry:

Enclosed is a background write-up on Harden Collins Kemper who is wanted by the FBI for Interstate Transportation of Stolen Motor Vehicle and Conspiracy. Kemper is being added to the list of the Ten Most Wanted Fugitives and replaces Leonard Joseph Zalutsky who was apprehended yesterday at Beaver Falls, Pennsylvania.

Also enclosed are 35 small and 35 large glossy photographs, together with a copy of Identification Order number 2512 on this individual.

The placement of Kemper on the list of the Ten Most Wanted Fugitives has been discussed with your Washington office and it will be appreciated if you will furnish us with the date upon which Kemper will be publicized.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

94-8-95-2788

RECORDED - 96

Enclosures (72)

EX-60

cc - Mr. Ladd
cc - Mr. Rosen
cc - Mr. M. A. Jones
cc - Mr. Wick

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September 5, 1952

RECORDED - 19 94-8-95-218

Mr. John Goldsmith
Washington Bureau
United Press Association
National Press Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Goldsmith:

I enjoyed very much reading your series of feature articles on the FBI. They give an excellent picture of some of the work we are doing in this Bureau, and I wanted to let you know what a fine job I think you have done.

Your fresh approach to the subject matter seems to me to be very good, and I am sure that your readers will find them as enjoyable as I did.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

RECEIVED REGIONAL ROOM U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE FBI 7 30 PM '52

NOTE: Goldsmith took Fred Mullen's place as United Press man at the Department. Pursuant to discussion with Mr. Nichols, Goldsmith prepared a series of four feature articles on the Identification Division, the Laboratory, Unlawful Flight cases and a fourth containing a statement by the Director concerning the increase in crime and a drive thereon. Copies were furnished to the Director who approved them telephonically on 9-1-52. The articles are scheduled to appear in United Press outlets this week.

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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nichols

DATE: August 29, 1952

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: MATERIAL TO BE GIVEN JOHN GOLDSMITH-UNITED PRESS

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Attached are the following which should be furnished to John Goldsmith if and when the Director approves the features which Goldsmith submitted to us:

1. White bond retype of feature on the Laboratory and manila draft submitted by Goldsmith.

2. White bond retype of feature on fugitives and Interstate Transportation of Stolen Motor Vehicle cases and manila draft submitted by Goldsmith.

3. Carbon copy of retype of feature incorporating Director's statement on crime increase and dealing with FBI aid to local law enforcement agencies.

(The original of this retype and Goldsmith's manila draft are being sent to the Director. Goldsmith advised he has his own copies of his draft).

Hart previously gave back to Goldsmith his original draft of the feature on the Identification Division and the original retype we did of it.

Attachment

Sent to Goldsmith
at his Office by
Messenger 9/1

RECORDED - 19
INDEXED - 19
94-8-95-278
SEP 12 1952

AVH:mad:mnf

(Feature by John Goldsmith, UP- Copy typed August 28, 1952)

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The little notebook contained scribblings in what appeared to be classical Greek--the script favored by mathematicians, and college fraternities. Boston police seized the notebook in a raid on a gambling suspect. Puzzled, they sent it to the FBI.

The FBI sent the notebook to its laboratory. Experts in codes and ciphers made sense out of the scrawls. Sample translation:

"One buck on 'Picador' in the third race at Laurel."

That was just what the Boston police wanted to know about their suspect who had bragged to friends that he was booking horses and planned to keep right on because the cops couldn't make heads or tails of his books.

Cryptanalysts--and several dozen varieties of other specialists--are ready to help police officers at the FBI laboratory. As in the Boston case, which happened last year, the technicians will testify in local courts--at FBI expense--to help local prosecutors.

In the year which ended with June, the FBI crime lab--biggest in the world--made about 110,000 investigations. Nearly 17,00 of those examinations were for local law enforcement agencies in every state and territory.

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About 40,000 handwriting analyses are done in the lab each year. All kinds of chemical tests, ballistics examinations and fiber examinations are a part of the regular routine, and about 2,000 examinations are made annually with a spectrograph--a complex analyzer that determines composition of a solid by identifying the light rays it gives off when burned.

The FBI's lab tests don't always prove men guilty. A Clovis, N. M. man was accused of forging a note for a loan, until an FBI handwriting analysis showed that the suspect had NOT forged the controversial signature which was in fact genuine.

The efforts of the FBI technicians--in the lab and in court--are available to the nation's smallest police departments. The FBI requires only that requests be made by bona-fide law officers in criminal cases.

To spread the word about scientific crime detection and many other modern police methods, the FBI conducts two courses annually of its National (police) Academy. Each gives "post-graduate" police training to as many as 100 police officers from all over the nation.

In its 17 years, over 2,500 law enforcement officers have taken the 12-week academy course. Currently, the Bureau estimates that about one quarter of those graduates are the executive heads or the administrative chiefs of their own departments.

FBI officials say frankly that, in the cooperative fight against the underworld, the academy passes on information to local officials and also makes friends for the Bureau whose cooperation is invaluable when the FBI needs help in their home towns.

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The two laws, which represent only a small segment of the FBI jurisdiction, made it a federal offense to:

1. Steal a car (or a plane) and take it across a state line.
2. Flee from state or local authorities to avoid prosecution, detention or testimony in cases involving a number of crimes of violence.

Both laws have been on the books since the campaign against gangland of the 1930s--although both have recently been broadened. Year-in, year-out the two laws--and FBI enforcement efforts--trap a lot of law-breakers whose local offenses are far more serious than the federal violations.

Seven of the FBI's "10 most wanted" fugitives are wanted on FBI books for unlawful flight. But local police records tell a much more lurid story.

James Eddie Diggs, the most recent addition to the "most wanted" list is a case in point. The FBI wants him for unlawful flight to avoid trial. But Diggs is wanted in Norfolk, Va., for the triple murder of his wife and two young sons.

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William Merle Martin, another recent addition to the list, is wanted by the FBI on both the "booby-trap" counts--stealing a car and fleeing to avoid trial. But Martin is wanted in Kansas for killing a sheriff.

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FBI officials call the John Dillinger case a classic use of the car-theft statute to cath a big fish. It wasn't until the gangland prince of the 1930s stole a car for an escape that the FBI was able to

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join the manhunt that finally ran him down.

Since the Dillinger days the FBI has come to have another special reason for pressing its investigation of auto cases. Car thievery, by well organized gangs, has become big underworld business.

About 197,000 cars were stolen last year—worth some $190,000,000 (m). In the year which ended in June, 12,000 cars were recovered in "interstate" FBI cases. Their recovery was a $15,275,000 (m) item.

Less than a month after the interstate car-theft law was expanded to include aircraft in 1945, the FBI investigated its first plane theft. There have been a number of similar cases since, including one thief who was investigated for two separate plane thefts.

That ENDED the novelty. Once a law has been violated twice by the same man—what law specs call recidivism—a new law becomes old hat.

jag

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nichols

FROM : M. A. Jones

DATE: September 17, 1952

SUBJECT: FEATURE ARTICLES ON THE FBI BY JOHN GOLDSMITH, UNITED PRESS

Tolson
Ladd
Clegg
Glavin
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Harbo
Alden
Belmont
Laughlin
Mohr
Tele. Room
Nease
Gandy

You will recall that Goldsmith succeeded Fred Mullen as the United Press man covering the Department. We furnished him with material for a series of four articles on the Bureau.

He prepared the articles and forwarded them to us for approval. The lead article contains a statement which the Director furnished. The articles have not appeared in the local Washington press. Attached are copies of the stories as they came over the United Press wire.

You will recall that we have previously written a cordial note to Goldsmith commending him on the articles, after he submitted them to us.

4 ENCL

Attachments (4)

AVH:pa

RECORDED - 68

INDEXED - 68

62-6.1.R.2-279

SEP 17 1952

EX-115

CRIME REC

WA GA ADV NX

WA28A

EDITORS:

CRIME IS INCREASING IN THE UNITED STATES. THE FBI [illegible] COMBATTING THAT INCREASE. IN A SERIES OF FOUR ARTICLES BASED ON [illegible] WITH FBI OFFICIALS, THE UNITED PRESS TELLS HOW THE FAMOUS LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY IS GOING ABOUT IT. THE ARTICLES ARE FOR RELEASE SEPT. 9-10-11-12.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Laughlin
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

F105

68 OCT 1 1952

ENCLOSURE

94-1-75-279

(FOR PM'S TUESDAY, SEPT. 9)

BY JOHN A. GOLDSMITH

UNITED PRESS STAFF CORRESPONDENT

WASHINGTON, SEPT. 9.--(UP)--FBI DIRECTOR J. EDGAR HOOVER SAID TODAY THAT A CONTINUING ALLIANCE OF LOCAL, STATE, AND FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES IS NECESSARY TO COMBAT A "DISTURBING" UPWARD CRIME TREND.

HOOVER WARNED THAT NATIONAL CRIME STATISTICS--NOW BEING ASSEMBLED FOR THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF THIS YEAR--SHOW A CONTINUING INCREASE.

"THE PUBLIC IS BECOMING INCREASINGLY AWARE OF THE HUGE TOLL LEVIED BY CRIME IN THE UNITED STATES AND LOOKS TO THE NATION'S LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES FOR MILITANT ACTION," THE FBI DIRECTOR SAID.

"COOPERATIVELY," HOOVER SAID, "I AM SURE THAT WE CAN DO THE JOB BY STEPPING UP THE PRESENT ACTIVITIES OF LOCAL STATE AND FEDERAL AGENCIES--WITH THE AID OF LAW ABIDING CITIZENS."

HOOVER RESTATED HIS CONVICTION THAT THE CRIME PROBLEM DOES NOT REQUIRE ESTABLISHMENT OF A NATIONAL POLICE FORCE "WHICH IS CHARACTERISTIC OF THE TOTALITARIAN DICTATORSHIPS."

MORE E1248R

WA29A

ADD FBI WASHINGTON (TUES PM'S) XXX DICTATORSHIPS."

THE FBI DIRECTOR MADE THE STATEMENT FOR THE UNITED PRESS AS HE TOLD HOW THE FBI--WHICH MADE ITS REPUTATION IN THE GANG-RIDDEN [redacted] THE 1930S--HAS STEPPED UP ITS OWN CAMPAIGN AGAINST ITS OLD UNDER[redacted] ENEMIES.

THE FBI'S MOST RECENT UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS OUTLINE THE CRIME PROBLEM. MORE RECENT LOCAL REPORTS UNDERLINE IT.

IN APRIL THE FBI REPORTED A 5.1 NATIONWIDE INCREASE IN CRIME LAST YEAR. THE PREVIOUS YEAR HAD SHOWN AN INCREASE TOO, 1.5 PERCENT. NEW YORK CITY OFFICIALS RECENTLY EXPLAINED THAT NEW STATISTICAL METHODS WERE RESPONSIBLE FOR A SHARP INCREASE IN ALL TYPES OF CRIME--BUT THEY APPROVED A 1,600--MEMBER INCREASE IN THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.

TO HELP STATE AUTHORITIES, AND LOCAL POLICE WHOM IT REGARDS AS PRIMARILY RESPONSIBLE FOR DRYING UP CRIMINAL ACTIVITY, THE FBI IS MOVING AHEAD ON TWO FRONTS.

IT IS VIGOROUSLY PRESSING THE INVESTIGATIONS OF CRIMES WITHIN ITS JURISDICTION--LIKE KIDNAPPING, BANK ROBBERY, WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC, FLIGHT TO AVOID PROSECUTION, AND INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF STOLEN VEHICLES.

INVESTIGATION OF THOSE CASES--ESPECIALLY UNLAWFUL FLIGHT AND AUTO THEFTS--FREQUENTLY RESULT IN THE CAPTURE OF FUGITIVES WANTED BY [redacted] AUTHORITIES FOR CRIMES MORE SERIOUS THAN THE FBI'S FEDERAL OFFENSES.

MORE E1252P

WA30A

ADD FBI WASHINGTON (TUES PM'S) XXX OFFENSES.

AND THE FBI IS ALSO GIVING DIRECT ASSISTANCE TO STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES THROUGH ITS IDENTIFICATION DIVISION (FINGERPRINT FILES) AND ITS ULTRA MODERN CRIME LABORATORY. LAB TECHNICIANS AND FINGERPRINT EXPERTS TRAVEL--AT FBI EXPENSE--TO PRESENT COURT TESTIMONY FOR LOCAL PROSECUTORS.

POLICE SCHOOLS--LOCALLY, IN VARIOUS PARTS OF THE NATION--AND THE FBI NATIONAL ACADEMY IN WASHINGTON, ALSO REPRESENT A DIRECT CONTRIBUTION BY THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT TO BETTER LAW ENFORCEMENT IN LOCAL COMMUNITIES.

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(TOMORROW: THE WORLD'S BIGGEST CRIME LAB.)

E1253P

WA38A

(FOR PM'S WEDNESDAY SEPT. 10)

EDITORS--SECOND IN A SERIES OF HOW THE FBI IS COMBATTING THE INCREASE OF CRIME IN THE UNITED STATES.

6 SEP 30 1952

94-8-85-279
ENCLOSURE

BY JOHN A. GOLDSMITH

UNITED PRESS STAFF CORRESPONDENT

WASHINGTON, SEPT. 10--(UP)--IT WAS ALL GREEK TO EVERYBODY ELSE, BUT IT SPELLED ILLEGAL BOOKMAKING TO THE FBI.

THE LITTLE NOTEBOOK CONTAINED SCRIBBLINGS IN WHAT SEEMED TO BE CLASSICAL GREEK--THE SCRIPT FAVORED BY MATHEMATICIANS AND COLLEGE FRATERNITIES. BOSTON POLICE SEIZED THE NOTEBOOK IN A RAID ON A GAMBLING SUSPECT. PUZZLED, THEY SENT IT TO THE FBI.

THE FBI SENT THE NOTEBOOK TO ITS LABORATORY. EXPERTS IN CODES AND CIPHERS MADE SENSE OUT OF THE SCHOLARLY SCRAWLS. SAMPLE TRANSLATION:

"ONE BUCK ON 'PICADOR' IN THE THIRD RACE AT LAUREL."

THAT WAS JUST WHAT THE BOSTON POLICE WANTED TO KNOW ABOUT THEIR SUSPECT WHO HAD BRAGGED TO FRIENDS THAT HE WAS BOOKING HORSES AND PLANNED TO KEEP RIGHT ON BECAUSE THE COPS COULDN'T MAKE HEADS OR TAILS OF HIS BOOKS.

CRYPTANALYSTS--AND SEVERAL DOZEN VARIETIES OF OTHER SPECIALISTS--ARE READY TO HELP POLICE OFFICERS AT THE FBI LABORATORY. AS IN THE BOSTON CASE LAST YEAR, FBI TECHNICIANS WILL TESTIFY IN LOCAL COURTS--AT FBI EXPENSE--TO HELP LOCAL PROSECUTORS.

(MORE)GM208P

--95--

BM (HN)

WHU HAS ANNCD, AND WE HV STORIFIED, TT HST WILL DEDICATE IT OCT. 1 (REPEAT OCT. 1). NO DETAILS YET RE ITINERARY.

WA/GM209P

NX (WA)

HAGGERTY SEZ NO TAFT-IKE MTG SET FOR NX NEXT MON, [redacted] IN CLEVELAND TT DAY'.

JLC MS

EP1212P..

WA39A

ADD FBI WASHINGTON (WED PM'S) XXX PROSECUTORS.

IN THE LAST YEAR WHICH ENDED WITH JUNE, THE FBI CRIME LAB--BIGGEST IN THE WORLD--MADE ABOUT 110,000 INVESTIGATIONS. NEARLY 17,000 OF THOSE EXAMINATIONS WERE FOR LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES IN EVERY STATE AND TERRITORY.

ABOUT 40,000 HANDWRITING ANALYSES ARE DONE IN THE LAB EACH YEAR. ALL KINDS OF CHEMICAL TESTS--BALLISTICS AND FIBER EXAMINATIONS ARE A PART OF THE REGULAR ROUTINE--AND ABOUT 2,000 EXAMINATIONS ARE MADE ANNUALLY WITH A SPECTROGRAPH, A COMPLEX ANALYZER THAT DETERMINES COMPOSITION OF A SOLID BY IDENTIFYING THE LIGHT RAYS IT GIVES OFF WHEN BURNED.

THE FBI'S LAB TESTS DON'T ALWAYS PROVE MEN GUILTY. A CLOVIS, N.M., MAN WAS ACCUSED OF FORGING A NOTE FOR A LOAN. AN FBI HANDWRITING ANALYSIS SHOWED THAT THE SUSPECT HAD NOT FORGED THE CONTROVERSIAL SIGNATURE WHICH WAS, IN FACT, GENUINE.

THE EFFORTS OF THE FBI TECHNICIANS--IN THE LAB AND IN COURT--ARE AVAILABLE TO THE NATION'S SMALLEST POLICE DEPARTMENTS. THE FBI REQUIRES ONLY THAT REQUESTS BE MADE BY BONAFIDE LAW OFFICERS IN CRIMINAL CASES.

MORE GM&E214P

-95-

JLC MS (NX)

TAFT SAID DATE MAY BE DECIDED MON. FOR MTG SOMETIME NEXT WEEK. HE DIDN'T SAY MTG WOULD BE MON.

WA E214P

WA40A

ADD FBI WASHINGTON (WED PM'S) XXX CASES.

TO SPREAD THE WORD ABOUT SCIENTIFIC CRIME DETECTION AND OTHER MODERN POLICE METHODS, THE FBI CONDUCTS TWO COURSES ANNUALLY AT ITS NATIONAL (POLICE) ACADEMY. EACH SESSION GIVES "POST-GRADUATE" POLICE TRAINING TO AS MANY AS 100 POLICE OFFICERS FROM ALL OVER THE NATION.

IN ITS 17 YEARS, ABOUT 2,500 LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS HAVE TAKEN THE 12-WEEK ACADEMY COURSE. CURRENTLY, THE BUREAU ESTIMATES THAT ABOUT ONE-QUARTER OF THOSE GRADUATES ARE THE EXECUTIVE HEADS OR THE ADMINISTRATIVE CHIEFS OF THEIR OWN DEPARTMENTS.

FBI OFFICIALS SAY FRANKLY THAT, IN THE COOPERATIVE FIGHT AGAINST THE UNDERWORLD, THE ACADEMY IN GIVING INFORMATION TO LOCAL OFFICIALS, ALSO MAKES FRIENDS FOR THE BUREAU WHOSE COOPERATION IS INVALUABLE WHEN THE FBI NEEDS HELP IN THEIR HOME TOWNS.

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(TOMORROW: TWO LITTLE-KNOWN LAWS HELP TRAP TODAY'S HOODLUMS.)

E216P

(FOR PM'S THURSDAY SEPT. 11)

EDITORS--THIRD IN A SERIES OF HOW THE FBI IS COMBATTING THE INCREASE OF CRIME IN THE UNITED STATES.

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SEP 3 01952

94-8-95-279

BY JOHN A. GOLDSMITH

UNITED PRESS STAFF CORRESPONDENT

WASHINGTON, SEPT. 11.--(UP)--JUST AS ROUTINE TAX PROSECUTIONS TRIPPED THE "ROBBER BARONS" OF THE PROHIBITION ERA, THE FBI IS USING TWO LITTLE KNOWN LAWS TO HELP HOBBLE TODAY'S HOODLUMS.

THE TWO LAWS, WHICH REPRESENT ONLY A SMALL SEGMENT OF THE FBI JURISDICTION, MADE IT A FEDERAL OFFENSE TO:

1. STEAL A CAR (OR A PLANE) AND TAKE IT ACROSS A STATE LINE.

2. FLEE FROM STATE OR LOCAL AUTHORITIES TO AVOID PROSECUTION, DETENTION, OR TESTIMONY IN CASES INVOLVING A NUMBER OF CRIMES OF VIOLENCE.

BOTH LAWS HAVE BEEN ON THE BOOKS SINCE THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST GANGLAND OF THE 1930S--ALTHOUGH THE LAW AGAINST UNLAWFUL FLIGHT HAS RECENTLY BEEN STRENGTHENED. YEAR IN, YEAR OUT, HOWEVER, THE TWO LAWS--AND FBI ENFORCEMENT EFFORTS--TRAP A LOT OF LAW-BREAKERS WHOSE LOCAL OFFENSES ARE FAR MORE SERIOUS THAN THE FEDERAL VIOLATIONS.

SEVEN OF THE FBI'S "10 MOST WANTED" FUGITIVES ARE ON FBI BOOKS FOR UNLAWFUL FLIGHT. BUT LOCAL POLICE RECORDS TELL A MUCH MORE LURID STORY.

(MORE)GM229P

ADD FBI WASHINGTON (THURS. PM'S) XXX STORY.

JAMES EDDIE DIGGS, A RECENT ADDITION TO THE "MOST WANTED" [redacted] IS A CASE IN POINT. THE FBI WANTS HIM FOR UNLAWFUL FLIGHT TO AVOID TRIAL. BUT DIGGS IS WANTED IN NORFOLK, VA., FOR THE TRIPLE MURDER OF HIS WIFE AND TWO YOUNG SONS.

WILLIAM MERLE MARTIN, A RECENTLY APPREHENDED VETERAN OF THE LIST, WAS WANTED BY THE FBI ON BOTH THE "BOOBY-TRAP" COUNTS--STEALING A CAR AND FLEEING TO AVOID TRIAL. BUT MARTIN'S OFFENSE IN KANSAS WAS KILLING A SHERIFF.

IN SUCH CASES IT IS GENERALLY THE FBI'S POLICY TO TURN THE FUGITIVES OVER TO LOCAL AUTHORITIES FOR PROSECUTION AFTER A RETURN TO THE SCENE OF THE CRIME. THE "FUGITIVE FELON" ACT HAS RESULTED IN THE CAPTURE OF ALMOST 4,000 FUGITIVES SINCE IT WAS PASSED IN 1934. ABOUT 500 OF THOSE ARRESTS WERE MADE IN THE YEAR WHICH ENDED IN JUNE.

FBI OFFICIALS CALL THE JOHN DILLINGER CASE A CLASSIC USE OF THE CAR-THEFT STATUTE TO CATCH A BIG FISH. IT WASN'T UNTIL THE GANGLAND PRINCE OF THE 1930S STOLE A CAR FOR AN ESCAPE THAT THE FBI WAS ABLE TO JOIN THE MANHUNT THAT FINALLY RAN HIM DOWN.

SINCE THE DILLINGER DAYS THE FBI HAS COME TO HAVE ANOTHER SPECIAL REASON FOR PRESSING ITS INVESTIGATION OF AUTO CASES. CAR THIEVERY, BY WELL ORGANIZED GANGS, HAS BECOME BIG UNDERWORLD BUSINESS.

(MORE)GM243P

WA43A

ADD FBI WASHINGTON (THURS. PM'S) XXX BUSINESS.

ABOUT 197,000 CARS WERE STOLEN LAST YEAR--WORTH SOME $190,000,000 (M). IN THE YEAR WHICH ENDED IN JUNE, 12,000 CARS WERE RECOVERED IN "INTERSTATE" FBI CASES. THEIR RECOVERY WAS A $15,275,000 (M) ITEM.

LESS THAN A MONTH AFTER THE INTERSTATE CAR-THEFT LAW WAS EXPANDED IN 1943 TO INCLUDE AIRCRAFT, THE FBI INVESTIGATED ITS FIRST PLANE THEFT. THERE HAVE BEEN A NUMBER OF SIMILAR CASES SINCE, INCLUDING ONE THIEF WHO WAS INVESTIGATED FOR TWO SEPARATE PLANE THEFTS.

THAT TOOK OUT THE NOVELTY. ONCE A LAW HAS BEEN VIOLATED TWICE BY THE SAME MAN--WHAT THE POLICE CALL RECIDIVISM--A NEW LAW BECOMES OLD HAT.

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(TOMORROW: FINGERPRINT CLEARINGHOUSE.)

WA44A

(FOR PM'S FRIDAY SEPT. 12)

EDITORS--FOURTH IN A SERIES OF HOW THE FBI IS COMBATTING THE INCREASE OF CRIME IN THE UNITED STATES.

6192

SEP 30 1952

ENCLOSURE

94-8-95-279

BY JOHN A. GOLDSMITH

UNITED PRESS STAFF CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, SEPT. 12--(UP)--THE FBI LOCATED SOME 28 FUGITIVES FROM JUSTICE TODAY IN A BIG GOVERNMENT OFFICE BUILDING.

IT WAS NOTHING NEW. IT HAPPENS EVERY DAY.

A GROUP OF BRIGHT-EYED GOVERNMENT GIRLS--WHO PREPARED FOR THEIR ORDEAL WITH LIPSTICK--PUT THE FINGER ON THE LAW EVADERS.

THEY WERE ARMED WITH NON-EXPLOSIVE READING GLASSES.

THE LOCATING TOOK PLACE IN THE DEEP FILING CABINETS OF THE FBI IDENTIFICATION DIVISION. THE AGENCY SERVES AS THE NATION'S CENTRAL CLEARING HOUSE FOR FINGERPRINT INFORMATION.

POLICE IN VARIOUS COMMUNITIES WHO ARRESTED THE 28-ODD FUGITIVES ARE BEING ADVISED THAT THEIR PRISONERS ARE "WANTED." SO ARE POLICE IN OTHER AREAS WHO ARE SEEKING THE FUGITIVES.

THE ARRESTING POLICE HAD SUBMITTED THE PRINTS OF THE PRISONERS AS A MATTER OF ROUTINE WHEN THE MEN WERE ARRESTED. THE FBI "SEARCH" SHOWED THAT THE PRISONERS WERE WANTED ELSEWHERE.

(MORE)GM249P

ADD FBI WASHINGTON (FRI. PM'S) XXX ELSEWHERE.

MORE THAN 10,000 FUGITIVES WERE IDENTIFIED THAT WAY IN THE [redacted] WHICH ENDED IN JUNE BY GOVERNMENT GIRLS WHO ARE CURRENTLY "SEEING" NEW PRINTS AT THE RATE OF ABOUT 19,000 DAILY. ABOUT 125,000,000 FINGERPRINT CARDS--MANY OF THEM DUPLICATS--ARE NOW FILED IN THE [redacted] STORY OFFICE BUILDING.

PRINTS ARE SUBMITTED BY THE ARMED SERVICES; BY FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL AGENCIES THAT FINGERPRINT JOB APPLICANTS; BY AGENCIES THAT REQUEST LOYALTY CHECKS, AND BY POLICE ALL OVER THE NATION. EACH SET IS SEARCHED AND THEN FILED.

A SPECIAL IDENTIFICATION SECTION HANDLES INQUIRIES THAT POUR INTO THE BUILDING BY EVERY IMAGINABLE COMMUNICATION--INCLUDING A WIRE-PHOTO RECEIVER:

"THESE FINGERPRINTS, ON THE AXE HANDLE, ARE THEY THE SAME AS THESE OTHERS OF A SUSPECT WE ARE HOLDING?" ASKS A SMALL-TOWN SHERIFF.

"THEY ARE," THE IDENTIFICATION DIVISION REPLIES, "AND THE MAN IS WANTED FOR ROBBERY IN FOUR STATES."

"A MAN WITH THESE PRINTS JUMPED FROM THE SHRUBBERY AND KILLED TWO STROLLERS IN OUR PARK," A BIG-CITY POLICE CHIEF REPORTS. "CAN YOU IDENTIFY?"

IN A MATTER OF MINUTES THE FBI SENDS THE MAN'S NAME AND THE PROBABLE LOCATION OF HIS FAMILY. HE HAD NEVER BEEN ARRESTED, BUT HE WAS A VETERAN AND HIS FINGERPRINTS WERE IN THE SERVICE FILES.

(MORE)GM254P

WA4 6A

ADD FBI WASHINGTON (FRI PM'S) XXX FILES.

IDENTIFICATION HAS ITS GRISLY SIDE. THE FBI ESTABLISHES IDENTITY IN ABOUT HALF THE FIRE AND FLOOD CASES WHERE PRINTS ARE SUBMITTED FOR BODIES THAT CAN NOT BE IDENTIFIED OTHERWISE. AND THE IDENTIFICATION DIVISION IS CONSTANTLY "SEARCHING" THE FINGERPRINTS OF UNIDENTIFIED DEAD BURIED IN KOREA BY MILITARY BURIAL UNITS. IN ABOUT 92 PERCENT OF THE CASES THE FBI HAS MADE IDENTIFICATION IN THE "KILLED IN ACTION" AND "MISSING IN ACTION" FILES OF THE ARMED SERVICES.

IF YOU HAVE EVER BEEN FINGERPRINTED--IN SERVICE, AT A POLICE STATION, AS A JOB APPLICANT--YOUR PRINTS PROBABLY ARE IN THE MASTER FILE. IF THEY AREN'T YOU CAN SUBMIT THEM--JUST FOR USE IN IDENTIFICATION.

ABOUT 46,000 PRIVATE CITIZENS SENT IN THEIRS IN THE YEAR WHICH ENDED JUNE 30.

GM256P..

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: November 12, 1952

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT:

Tolson
Ladd
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While talking to Fred Mullen on another matter, he asked if I had seen the news story today based upon Donovan's UP dispatch stating the Director was willing to stay with the Bureau. I told Mullen that the headline and the story itself made me sick because the Director knew nothing about it until he saw the story in the News, and obviously the Director is the only one who is in a position to say whether he would or would not stay and what he was going to do; that he had said nothing and obviously would say nothing.

Mullen stated that he agreed, and what burns him up is that Jim Donovan came in to see him stating that he was going to do a story; that the lead which he gave Mullen was quite similar to the one which appeared in the dispatch and Mullen told him that such a story should not be written unless there had been a direct contact with the Director; that only the Director or the new Administration could say whether the Director would or would not stay; that he is quite certain that the Director would make no statement and quite certain the new Administration would not make one; that he, Mullen, personally felt that the Director, being a career man, would stay and that he thought Donovan would be safe if he wanted to speculate along these lines, that he thought it would be safe to say the Director would stay.

I told Mullen that, of course, nobody knew what the facts or the situation would be, and that this particular story made me sick inasmuch as it reflects unfavorably on the Director who was an innocent party in this.

Mullen stated that he thought that Donovan understood the situation when he left him, but apparently he went out and did nothing about the story until yesterday and then let it go as it did appear.

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94-8-95-280

I have issued instructions in my office that hereafter we are to deal with Donovan at arm's length, and any inquiries of a personal nature should be answered by stating that there is no comment or the individual simply does not know. Inquiries are then to be referred to me immediately.

cc: Mr. McGuire
Mr. Crosby
Mr. Wick
Mr. Jones

LBN:arm

DEC 12 1952